

MISSIONS

A BAPTIST MONTHLY MAGAZINE

CONTINUING THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, THE BAPTIST HOME MISSION
MONTHLY, AND GOOD WORK

HOWARD B. GROSE, D.D., Editor

CONTENTS FOR JUNE, 1910

EDITORIAL :

Foundation Principles—President Judson	375
The Great Anniversary Meetings in Chicago	376
A Rare Tribute to Character	377
The Wickedness of It	378
Note and Comment	379

THE CONVENTION IN CHICAGO:

The Northern Baptist Anniversaries—Editorial Correspondence	381
Editorial Jottings	395
Coordinated Budget for 1910-1911	398
Apportionment by States	399
Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society—Annual Meeting	400
Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of the West—Annual Meeting	401

AROUND THE WORLD IN OUR BAPTIST MISSION FIELDS

Old World Missions	402
New World Missions	409
The Publication Society's Work	413

BAPTISTS AND THE LAYMEN'S MOVEMENT

THE MEN'S NATIONAL MISSIONARY CONGRESS	418
--	-----

WORTHY OF IMITATION

DEVOTIONAL	420
------------	-----

THE BAPTIST FORWARD MOVEMENT:

The Missionary Exhibit at Chicago	421
-----------------------------------	-----

CURRENT COMMENT OF THE PRESS

MISSIONARY PROGRAM TOPICS FOR 1910:	423
-------------------------------------	-----

Foreign Missionary Problems and Forces	425
--	-----

MESSAGES FROM THE WORLD FIELD:

A Standard Work on Missions	426
From the Far Lands	426
From the Home Lands	428
Chapel Car and Colporter	429
First Filipino Nurses—R. C. Thomas	430
Summer Assemblies	430

ILLUSTRATIONS:

First Filipino Graduate Nurses	Cover
A Summer Convocation, University of Chicago	Frontispiece
Governor Charles E. Hughes	377
Group of Chicago University Buildings	381
Bartlett Gymnasium, Exterior	382
Interior of Gymnasium—Meeting Place of Convention	383
President Harry Pratt Judson, LL.D.	384
A Campus View	385
The University from the Midway	386
How the Campus Looked in 1888	387
The Harper Memorial Library, to cost \$700,000. Corner stone to be laid June 14, 1910	388
Chicago's New Post Office Building	389
State Street, Chicago, of To-day	390
President Emory W. Hunt, D.D.	392
The Lake Front, with Art Institute	395
Garó Homes, Assam	403
Academy at Swatow, China	404
Duncan Baptist Academy, Tokyo	405
Bible Class, Jaro Industrial School	406
Baptizing at Ikoko, Congo Land	407
Chicago in 1832, 1833, 1910	409-411
Publication Society Exhibit, Chicago	413
Panorama of Downtown Chicago	414-415
Missionary Exhibit at Chicago	421-422
Mrs. Clarence E. Chaney	427
James A. Maxwell, D.D.	428

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The Publishers' Page



Our Aim: 100,000 Subscribers to Missions in 1910

"More Than Fills the Bill"

"The Baptist Home Mission Monthly" has been coming to me so many years, I should feel lost without it, but for the substitute, *MISSIONS*, which more than fills the bill, grandly. Thank God for *MISSIONS*!—REV. A. E. KITCHEN, Waverly, N. Y.

A Pastor's Word

This is the way in which Pastor John R. Gow, D.D., of the First Church, Brattleboro, Vt., brings *MISSIONS* to the attention of his people in the church calendar:

"*MISSIONS*, the consolidated magazine representing the work of the Foreign, Home and Bible departments of our denominational endeavor, meets the high expectations formed concerning it. Attractive, meaty, fresh, strong, appealing, it is just the kind of monthly periodical which every intelligent Baptist has been asking for. A copy should be in every home in our congregation. A liberal education in the current history of the world and a constant stirring of Christian devotion are in its pages for every reader. The price is ridiculously low, only fifty cents for the year if a club of five is found in the church."

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in your church? If not,
this is a good time to
start one. Why not?

IF YOU GET
a bill for renewal, do
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remit at once, so that
you will not miss a copy
of *Missions*.

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BY all our tasks we have a divine call to be in lead in the missionary enlargement of the kingdom of God; in the Christian reconstruction of our social institutions in order to achieve freedom and justice for the people; in the adaptation of Christian thought to modern knowledge; in the return to the simplicity and the purity of Christ's own gospel; and in the attainment of a more immediate, a more radiant, a more transforming contact with God.—Prof. Walter Rauschenbusch in Convention sermon.





A SUMMER CONVOCATION IN THE COMMONS QUADRANGLE, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO. MANDEL HALL AT RIGHT



Foundation Principles



IN the first place, the foundation principle on which all our united action rests is that the Convention expresses the voluntary action of the churches and of the Societies, and that whatever determinations the Convention may reach are necessarily advisory only. Some may wish for a stronger central authority. For myself, I regard such authoritative centralization as unnecessary, and contrary to the whole history and spirit of the Baptist churches. We do not need to control one another; we do need simply to learn the wholesome spirit of united action. It is that spirit which has made the last two

years so thoroughly successful in our financial matters; it is that spirit which will make the coming years increasingly filled with success and with power.

When we forget the independence of the individual church, and the right of each individual church member to the soul liberty which Roger Williams so eloquently portrayed and so nobly advocated in his life, then we forget the cardinal principles which make the Baptist churches worth while.

When, on the other hand, we forget that in union there is strength, that therefore we should subordinate personal opinions to the common welfare, and should unite with all our energy for the common purposes in which we are all agreed, then we forget the essential principle which makes modern democratic society possible. Individual and church independence, but union in all common purposes, are at the foundation of the Northern Baptist Convention.

If those considerations are sound, it is plain that our union rests on agreements, not on differences. A great democratic body cannot be expected to exhibit unanimity of agreement on the multifarious ecclesiastical and social questions which enter into our life day by day. At the same time, there are, and will be, many things in which our ideas and aims are one, and our power will lie, on the one hand, in setting aside matters on which we differ, and on the other, in joining hands for the matters on which we agree. Should it not then be the aim of the Convention eagerly and always to seek out the grounds of agreement, and having found these to stand firmly by them?

—President Judson in Annual Address.



The Great Anniversary Meetings in Chicago



ONE thing is unquestionable about the Northern Baptist Convention—it is a going concern. There is life and movement, and the apprehension of the unexpected keeps the delegate on hand who otherwise might like to see the sights of this marvellous workshop and life-laboratory,

this human hive and grinding-mill and self-centered metropolis called Chicago.

The ideas of democracy and discussion are drawing cards for Baptists. Witness the fact that at the opening session on Friday evening announcement was made that already 1,533 delegates and 350 visitors were registered—a number increased to just over 3,000 before the close. Three thousand Baptists met to consider the things of the kingdom—that looks as though there was a denomination with large and important interests, and men and women concerned about world evangelization.

There is no doubt about another thing, and that is that the people feel close to the Convention. A delegated body has a character and responsibility. Grant that its action is only advisory, nevertheless there is a moral suasion in advice from such a source, and few churches will act contrary to it unless there is good and sufficient reason. It is a great thing to belong to an organization in a real

way that implies duties and powers and a free voice and vote. Here is a forum where every delegate can have a chance to be heard. No complaint will be stifled; no motion will be unheeded; no member will purposely be unrecognized by the chair; no representative will be deprived of his rights and privileges. This makes the Convention attractive and interesting and worth the while of men.

The discussions were not all of equal interest or importance, but all of them bore witness to the substratum of sound common sense in the body as a whole. More than that, the spirit of the sessions was admirable. There were differences of personal opinion without personal differences—harmonious disagreements, so to speak. And when the vote was taken that was the end of it. If any delegate delivered himself of words better left unsaid, himself was the sufferer and little or no notice taken of it. As one delegate said after an anonymous charge had been flung out, "Well, none of us can hope to be wise all the time." Which is true as well as charitable. Then, the brother who seldom gets a national platform chance, frequently got the floor in the Convention, and it was good to have it so. Blessings on this free forum! Only progress and profit and power will result from it.

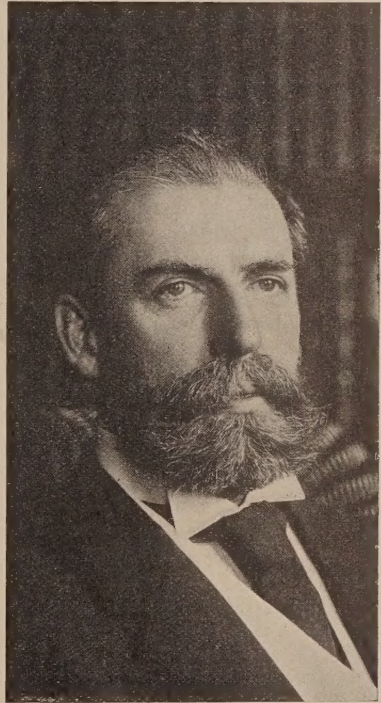
The Convention has now reached an established position. Without haste, with careful consideration of all the grave interests involved, wisely and conservatively every step has been taken. As a result a satisfactory basis of coöperation has been secured, and there is general rejoicing over the coördination and combination of the denominational interests. Already the helpful effects have been appar-

ent in the raising of the budgets and the increasing interest in our missionary undertakings. New forces are being enlisted. It is possible now to carry on a campaign of education and inspiration effectively because unitedly. The sense of unity is steadily growing. Denominational solidarity is seen to be good and not evil. Spectres have vanished as they have been approached. We are still independent but not selfishly isolated. The society regiments form the one solid convention army corps, and the church companies are marching to quickstep. It is a great day. The call for advance is imperative. Only a united Protestantism can meet the issues of opposing forces. In the Protestant host the Baptists are a great division, with augmenting numbers and influence. Never have we stood so strong as now, never been so well prepared to do our share in the world work. For this all should be grateful.

The Chicago Convention was a great deliberative body. But it was not unmindful of the underlying and supreme spiritual motives which alone give such a gathering significance. There was a ready responsiveness to the truths presented and the missionary appeals made from the platform. The atmosphere was surcharged with earnest religious purpose. It does not take long to tell the difference between an audience seeking entertainment and a body intent on advancing the interests of the kingdom of God. There was no lack of sociability, or of enjoyment of the good things provided in the long program, but through the week ran the strong undercurrent of serious thought and resolve. The delegates and visitors cannot fail to take back to the churches something of the fine spirit and evangelistic influence of the sessions. The impressions of such hours as those in which the outgoing missionaries told of their call and experiences are not easily effaced. And when all the impressions are summed up, the outstanding composite result is that of missions as the vast enterprise in which the living church of the living God is engaged today as never before—the great cause in which every disciple of Jesus Christ is under divine obligation to serve.

A Rare Tribute to Character

NO more striking tribute to character has been paid in our time than the manner in which press and public have received the appointment of Governor Hughes of New York to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. Regret and congratulation have been everywhere commingled—regret that the po-



GOVERNOR CHARLES E. HUGHES

litical arena was to lose a commanding figure, congratulation that the highest tribunal in the nation was to gain such an addition to its strength and influence.

The fact is not to be lost sight of that the two factors which have made Governor Hughes a compelling force in the politics of his State and a national promoter of good government are conscience and conviction, backed by absolute courage and sincerity. He is himself the new civic conscience about which so much is

said. Men of all parties came to believe in him. Machine bosses dubbed him "Charles the Baptist" in derision, but the people have been drubbing them ever since and the end is not yet. The loss is great to the State which needed such a leader in its active affairs, but it would be a mistake to suppose that the purity in government and the reforms in legislation for which Governor Hughes has stood so conspicuously will cease to occupy the public mind or to be the policy of an awakened people.

The nation is to be congratulated that such a potential personality, such a masterly intellectual and moral force, such a statesman and patriot, is to devote his life to the service of the people of the United States. Great questions are to come before the Supreme Court. That body needs just such men, who possess not only the admiration but the entire confidence of the people at large, to give its decisions the proper weight and authority. Governor Hughes will belie all his past if he does not make one of the greatest jurists this country has produced. There is no "shelf" upon which a man of this caliber can be placed. And wherever he is, he counts for righteousness, and is a tower of strength for the Christian cause. As the Boston *Herald* finely puts it, "he has not only a legal mind but a social conscience." This single personality, incarnating the highest type of Christian principle, has done more to raise the standard of political and public life than any other one influence of recent years; and he has proved that the American people know the real thing when they see it. His rank is fixed among the great Americans.



The Wickedness of It

WE referred some time ago to the evil effects of such loose war talk as has been indulged in by some Americans, especially with regard to Japan. Information comes from reliable American sources in Japan that this talk is seriously affecting our best interests in Japan.

The Japanese cannot understand it. They are a reserved people, who think a great deal more than they say. Unfortunately, they take us in the same way, and cannot appreciate that it is one of our traits to say a great deal more than we think. We smile at ranting declarations which seem to the Japanese to mean deep things.

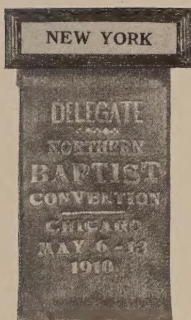
To show how wrong such speeches are those of ex-Secretary Shaw are, and how hurtful in effect abroad, we quote a paragraph from a leading editorial in the *Japan Times*, which is one of the strongest papers published in Japan. It is written by Japanese and printed in English for foreign readers especially. The extract is significant of the dangerous possibilities arising from this persistent nagging that is going on in America against the Japanese:

"Japan is unchanged as ever in her neighborly feeling towards America and in her cherished hope and desire to perpetuate the traditional friendship between the two countries. At the same time it is only human nature that where calumnies are heaped on one time and again, one is persuaded into a belief that the party giving utterance to them is at least actuated by hostile intentions. The more frequently these war talks therefore are indulged in, and the more important the persons indulging in them, the more natural will it be for Japanese to come to the conclusion that there is a section of Americans thirsting for war with Japan and that Japan is being gradually forced to go to war, this in spite of the fact that we have never dreamed of engaging in hostilities with America."

It would perhaps aid in giving the Japanese a correct impression if it could be shown them that the war talk is active when Congress is being urged to build more battleships for our navy, that battleships require steel in their construction, and that the Steel Trust is not a novice in the matter of stimulating a market for its product. All of which, as an explanation, would be exceedingly discreditable to a nation which is holding up before Japan the desirability of adopting the western civilization.



Note and Comment



NO apology is needed for making this the Convention and Anniversary number of MISSIONS, and for devoting full space to the Survey of the World so far as our mission work covers it. We have tried to make our many readers who could not go feel as though

they were present at the great gathering in Chicago, and to present an outline of the work of the past year in all departments and fields. The next two numbers of the magazine will give further details of the things said and done at Chicago, and also of the field work at home and abroad. The Editor will give personal impressions of the World Conference in Edinburgh, the greatest gathering of missionary character yet planned, and also hopes to obtain much interesting material while abroad for later use in these pages. Be sure of this, that if plans projected are realized, there are profitable and enjoyable times ahead for our readers. May the number of them steadily multiply!

¶ When this June number reaches the subscribers, delegates and visitors from this country and all parts of the world will be on the way to Edinburgh, for the Conference which meets June 14-23. The Baptist delegation will go mostly on the *Kroonland*, which sails from New York on the 31st. We are sure our readers will wish a safe voyage and return, and a wonderful conference in spiritual influence, for the thousands who will cross the seas to consider the extension of Christianity in all parts of the earth.

¶ Some mission fields present an open

door: while of others it may be said, as Dr. Kerfoot once put it concerning the Congo, this is not only an open door, but it seems as though God had opened the door and thrust us in.

¶ Our Christian giving finds the scriptural measure of obligation in those great words in Galatians 2:20: "Who loved me, and gave himself for me." If we view what we ought to give, both of spiritual service and of our substance, in the light of these words, we shall not err.

¶ A letter from a subscriber to MISSIONS in California says: "Find \$2.50 for foreign missions. Please send to some needy place. There is no Baptist church near me. It is a small amount, but I am very poor, very old, and deaf." We do not believe that such gifts will be set down in heaven's ledger as a "small amount," and we are sure that it is givers of this spirit who keep the missionary enterprises moving forward. No church privileges, "poor, old, deaf," but thoughtful for the cause of missions! Such letters are tonic to one's faith.

¶ Italy is moving forward among the progressive States. Premier Luzzatti has laid before the Italian Parliament the cabinet's program, which makes for justice, liberty and culture. The ecclesiastical policy provides for freedom in religious matters, leaving intact the sovereignty of the State. The electoral grants the right to vote to all citizens of age who are able to read and write. To render this condition easy, the primary schools of Messina and Reggio are to be placed under the direction of the State as an experiment in public instruction, to determine whether it be desirable to extend the system throughout the country. Democratic reforms are proposed that will result in benefit to the working class-

es. The Italian government desires to check the outflow of immigration to the United States, and this desire will be reciprocated by our people very generally. Too many Italians are now coming here for either our good or Italy's.

¶ Two English visitors, Rev. William Lord Cecil and Prof. A. Lionel Smith of Oxford, are in this country with view to interest university circles in a university foundation in China. It is proposed that England and the United States join in this enterprise, which has for its object the giving of western civilization to China. China is strongly reaching out for this civilization, says Lord Cecil, and he believes nothing can further China's highest interests so much as a coöperative university enterprise. The mission schools could be allied to this common educational center, and all the educational work be thus unified and kept up to the highest standards. This plan would greatly advance the missionary interests, as its disinterestedness would impress the Chinese people as nothing else could. The project is interesting. Whether financial backing can be found in this country remains to be seen.

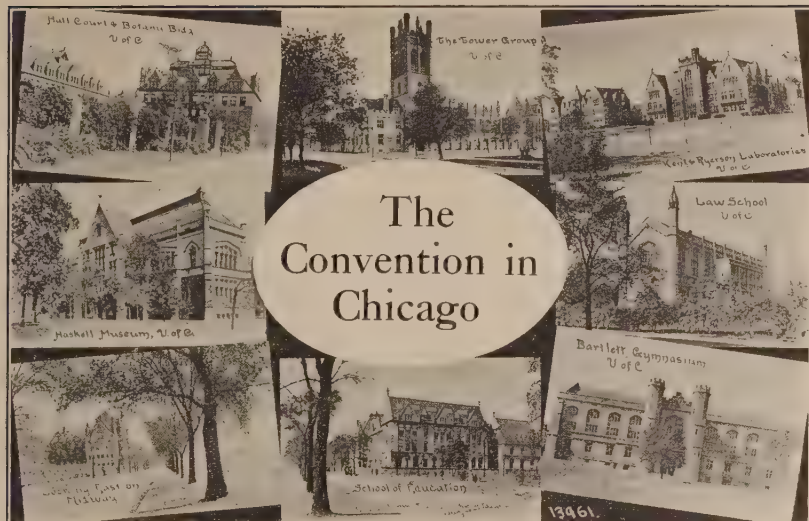
¶ A special cable to the New York *Times* from Rome says the Roosevelt-Vatican incident has recalled another occasion when matters of much greater importance were involved, namely, when Mr. Taft visited Rome to negotiate with the Vatican for the settlement of all Roman Catholic questions involved in the transfer of the Philippines from Spanish and Romish domination. Suppose there had been a Merry del Val and a slip on that occasion, says the correspondent, who knows how things might have turned out? And now that the United States is "the fourth Roman Catholic power in the world," to say nothing of the contiguity of Latin-America, solidly Catholic, who knows what greater problems may arise between the United States and the Vatican? Therefore, to avoid the dire consequences of a disagreement, he suggests that a permanent American representative accredited to the Holy See is the only desirable resource. Then good Americans would have no trouble in

Rome and our government would be comparatively safe. All of which is very nice from the Romish point of view. From the American high tower of independence and religious liberty—well, that is another matter. We expect the Vatican will have to wait a good while for that accredited diplomatic representative.

¶ A pastor says that he makes up monthly missionary programs from the current numbers of *MISSIONS*, and finds this method so attractive that the missionary meetings draw an extra attendance. He selects the matter and assigns it to members, many of whom are glad to assist in this way. Sometimes they present the matter as given in the magazine, sometimes adapt it, or add to it from other sources. There is material enough for varied and instructive meetings, no doubt of that. Before long we shall have some new methods for program making.

¶ The extent of suicide among young children in Germany has attracted attention to the causes of such a disturbing symptom. Reports show that out of 7,643 suicides in the kingdom of Prussia in 1907, sixty-two were of boys and girls from ten to fifteen years of age, the girls numbering eighteen of the total. Absence of the Bible and of religious faith in the family life is believed to be the underlying cause of this remarkable condition of affairs, which sounds a warning note.

¶ It is deserving of note that a Swedish pastor in this country is sending five copies of *MISSIONS* to brother pastors in Sweden, because he wishes them to have the inspiration of it. Yet there are a few of our American pastors who have forgotten to even subscribe for a copy for themselves—as yet. Remedy the oversight speedily, brethren, for back numbers are scarce. Indeed, we are sorry to say that the extra large edition of the January number was exhausted by February 1st, so that hundreds of subscribers have had to forego beginning with the first number. The total of that issue was regarded as absurdly in excess of any probable demand by some. Which proves how difficult it is to be an accurate prophet.



A GROUP OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO BUILDINGS

The Northern Baptist Anniversaries

Editorial Correspondence



days! So much to do that sessions were set to begin at 9 in the morning, and committee meetings preceded that hour for many; noon recess from perhaps 12.30 to 2; adjournment of afternoon session at 5 or thereabouts, giving opportunity to visit the remarkable missionary exhibit or snatch a moment's rest, with scant time to dine for the hundreds who daily thronged beautiful Mandel Hall from 6.45 to 7.45 to hear Dr. Francis expound the Scriptures; evening session at 8, closing rarely until long after 10. And the same round the next day, and the next,

until the end. Nor was one wise to be absent at any session during the day, for just when some important matter would come up could not be foretold. A cut and dried speaking-program is one thing; a convention with business sessions and an open floor for discussion and the introduction of measures of denominational pith and moment is quite another. So much so that in the difference lies the attractive power that could draw an enrollment of 1,533 delegates at the very first Convention session, swelled later to 2,359, in addition to more than 600 visitors, a total of 3,001 enrolled Baptists met to consider denominational and missionary affairs and to plan progress. The reader sees, then, how impracticable it would be to give a detailed report of such a week and more. I shall accomplish my hope if I can make each reader of *MISSIONS* feel that he has looked in upon the great Convention and caught something of its spirit; if I can inspire desire to know more, so that the Convention Annual will be procured when published, and the whole eventful story



BARTLETT GYMNASIUM, WHERE THE MEETINGS WERE HELD

be therein read, the many significant actions be carefully considered. That would mean a great impetus for the coming year.

Go with me to that opening session on Friday evening—May 6, 1910—a date to be remembered. Not the first meeting of the Chicago series, for the Women's Societies began on Wednesday and had been engendering enthusiasm for nearly three days; but the first session of the Northern Baptist Convention, now for the third time convened in annual meeting. You know what the exterior of the fine Bartlett Gymnasium looks like, even if the unveracious types did label it Mandel Gymnasium in May MISSIONS. If you glance at the picture herewith, you may also know what the interior is like for regular gymnasium purposes. It is a pity that the flashlight could not have been used when the Convention was in operation, for it would have made a brilliant scene and aided the future historian, also incidentally saving considerable description; but insurance laws must be respected, as all laws ought to be. Imagine, then, the entire floor of this great hall seated with chairs arranged in semi-circular rows, facing the broad platform built out from the western wall; fill the running-track gallery also with chairs; decorate the walls with bunting and mottoes, and the platform with flowering plants and ferns; set up the State signs so that each dele-

gation might know where to find its location; turn on the brilliant electric lights, and you have the Convention hall in your mind's eye. The seating capacity was 3,300. It was easily possible for a speaker who knew how to use his voice to be heard in the remotest corner. Even debaters on the floor were heard if they had a fair volume of voice and put it forth.

One can describe a hall, but how describe the peculiar sensation of a great company expectant, eager, glad to be there, surprised at the throng, quickened by a new consciousness of denominational power, and pride at the thought of it! Eight o'clock was the hour, but much earlier the delegates and visitors began to pour into the building. The orderly arrangement became manifest at once upon entering the lower hall. Courteous ushers directed delegates to the right, visitors to the left. At the entrance to the right stairway it was necessary to show the delegate's blue badge or a ticket. Mounting the stairs, the delegate was admitted to the floor—where all space was reserved for delegates and missionaries, who were honorary guests—and was directed to his place according to the State printed at the top of his badge. Visitors were sent by the left stairways directly to the gallery. All confusion was thus avoided, and no rights were infringed upon. As a result, in a very short time the hall was filled, and such

standing room as the fire laws permitted was occupied.

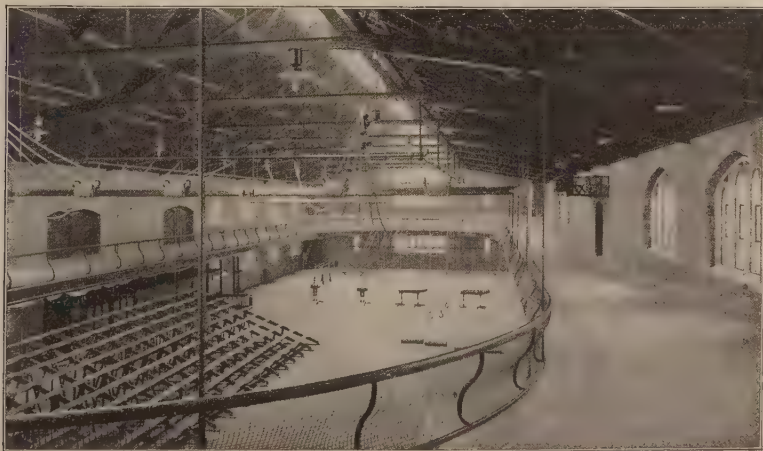
It was a striking scene, such as the gymnasium had not before presented, when President Judson and the speakers of the evening took their places on the platform, while the audience applauded loudly. Ex-President Fairbanks seemed to appreciate his share in it, as he smiled and bowed, and his share was undoubtedly generous, although not more so than that bestowed upon the popular president of the Convention and also of the University which was the Convention's gracious host.

While the hum of greeting still fills the place, cast your eyes over the great assembly and realize that here are Baptist men and women from all the States and Territories represented in the Northern Baptist field, who have come as delegates from the churches. From Alaska to Wyoming, taken alphabetically, not geographically, there is no missing link; while Europe, Asia, Africa and the islands of the sea are represented by the missionary guests. In this body are the leaders of the denominational activities. This is a body of power, and you feel that the possibility of gathering such bodies for such high purposes increases faith in the preservation of our Christian ideals and principles and the perpetuity of our

free institutions. Surely, "it is good to be here."

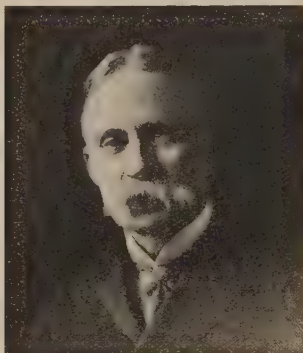
President Judson strikes with his gavel, speaks a sentence impressively, and the Northern Baptist Convention is open. "Coronation" is sung with mighty volume, prayer is offered, and then the unexpected happens at the very outset and deepens the feelings into intense solemnity. Word is passed to the president that King Edward VII is dead, and he makes the announcement simply, with recognition of the sorrow that has come to a great sister nation, and calls upon Dean J. W. A. Stewart, of Rochester Seminary and a Canadian by birth, to lead in prayer. A great hush falls as the fact of death comes close. This is the psychological moment to set the keynote for the Convention. Such tense moments are rare. It did not seem inappropriate, later, to send a message of condolence to the new sovereign so suddenly and unwillingly elevated to the throne at a time of crisis.

After this and the sending of cordial Christian greetings to the Men's Missionary Congress, then holding its closing session, the president delivered his annual address. He gave welcome on behalf of the Chicago Ministers' Association and the University, in place of the customary addresses of welcome;



INTERIOR OF BARTLETT GYMNASIUM; PLATFORM WAS BUILT OUT ON LEFT IN CENTER; ENTIRE FLOOR AND GALLERY SEATED; VISITORS IN GALLERY

called attention to the raising of the budget for the second time and the promise of this for the future; and expressed his firm conviction that in accordance with our Baptist principle of democracy there should be a change in the presidency. Since this was his last address,



PRESIDENT HARRY PRATT JUDSON

therefore, he took the liberty of emphasizing the voluntary principle as the foundation on which all our united action rests. "We do not need to control one another; we do need simply to learn the wholesome spirit of united action. It is that spirit which has made the last two years so thoroughly successful in our financial matters; it is that spirit which will make the coming years increasingly filled with success and with power. Individual and church independence, but union in all common purposes, are at the foundation of the Northern Baptist Convention." He advocated full and free discussion, in which every opinion should find a voice and every expression of opinion be welcome. When a vote has been reached after such full discussion, then the conclusion should be cheerfully accepted. Democracy is impossible unless the majority rules. Discussion may be earnest and contest on the floor of the convention be strenuous, but all this without a shadow of ill-will. This also is essential to the success of a democratic body. He recognized the large service of the finance committee, and expressed his opinion that the Convention should move slowly and carefully in assuming

new objects as additions to the budget. "Let prudent forethought go before excitement in determining such questions. This Convention is not a taxing body; it can simply ask the churches, and the churches are free to give or to withhold. Wisdom is justified of her children." He closed by speaking of the religious motive and the imperative need of it in society. "The whole condition of modern life is alarming. If there is to be social and political regeneration in our republic and in the rest of the world it must be by a tremendous regeneration of moral ideals." The religious motives of hope, duty, honor must be cultivated to save the nation from four prolific sources of evil in the world's life—war, dishonesty, drunkenness, and impurity of word and act. In this great struggle nothing can be a more effectual power than the Christian church. The address was a call to righteousness, and was received with significant applause.

Then we had singing by a chorus from the South Side choirs, and singing that was an object-lesson, raising the thought and aspiration higher. It may be said here that the music was a feature at every evening session. The Baptist choirs of the city united and gave the best kind of sacred music; and there were choirs of foreign peoples, as the Swedish male chorus; so that this part of the service was far ahead of anything provided hitherto. No detail escaped the Committee of One Hundred. When the audience sang, as it frequently did, it was led by masters in that line like Mr. E. O. Sellers, and Rev. F. O. Cunningham and his cornet added to the leading power.

It is not necessary to go further into detail. Mr. Fairbanks praised the Baptists and the Christian missionaries, and expressed his positive conviction, after his observations the world around, that missionary influences are doing more than all other influences combined to bring the peoples of the earth into proper relations and to proper appreciation of each other. Christianity and the Christian church are the only world-saving potencies. As for missionary critics he said pithily, "the man who kicks most has the least investment," which is undoubtedly

as true as it is epigrammatic. Chancellor Frank Strong, of the University of Kansas, made a plea for the spiritual as against the present materialistic tendencies, and found promise in the awakening of organized Christianity to its duty.

Before the benediction, which came at a late hour, another death was announced, that of the prince of expository preachers, Alexander Maclaren, and a message of sympathy was ordered sent to his family. Nothing was lacking to make that first session dramatic and memorable.

great audience that took it. A second evening of deep impressiveness was that which introduced a score of outgoing missionaries, who told simply what led them to dedicate their lives to the work abroad. There was a missionary talk the same evening by Missionary Stahlbrand of the Congo that went home to the heart, and we hope to give it to our readers before long. Another of the telling missionary stories was that given by Missionary Winds of Osaka, known to some of the Osakans as the "foreigner who is



A CAMPUS VIEW—UNIVERSITY DORMITORIES

THE EVENING PROGRAMS

The evening programs were intended to be of popular character, and they were full of variety. Saturday evening brought a genuine uplifting of thought in the addresses by Dr. Carter Helm Jones of Oklahoma City and Dr. George H. Ferris of Philadelphia. Both brilliant men, the contrast and combination were interesting and effective and the session was one of unusual quality. Dr. Jones presented the Mediating Church clearly and impressively, and Dr. Ferris set up the value of ideals as against the pragmatism of the day. The whole was a spiritual tonic which strengthened the faith of the

asking if he can find himself." This, too, we expect to have in future. And it may be said here that the editor has filled his note-book with good things, and that the best of the Convention will reach MISSIONS readers in the time to come. It would be as unwise as impossible to try to press it into one issue. That was another great evening when the Training School students illustrated the foreign work in costume, disclosing at the same time the fine character of the young women who are fitting themselves for missionary service. It is fitting in connection with this woman's session to say that there was general rejoicing at the

affiliation of the Women's Societies with the Convention. Certainly a change has come over the denominational working forces. There is a delightful unity, a spirit of coöperation that does the heart good, a wiping out of imaginary dividing lines. There were many occasions when one felt like breaking out into the doxology, and repeatedly friend meeting friend would say, "Isn't it good to be living in a time like this?"

You see how the people could not af-

the debates generally clarified the atmosphere and brought the will of the majority to light, and the results reached were cheerfully acquiesced in. The president's opening words regarding the spirit that should obtain in a Baptist democracy found ready response.

To be in these business sessions, with President Judson in the chair, was an education in parliamentary practice, in the art of presiding, in the orderly, courteous and effective mode of procedure.



THE UNIVERSITY AS SEEN FROM THE MIDWAY BOULEVARD TO-DAY

ford to miss any session. The Brotherhood had its evening, with opportunity to set forth its aims and expectations of accomplishment. Mr. F. W. Parker of Chicago was reelected as national president. Then there was the evening, when the grouping of the nations brought fifteen of the foreign peoples among whom the Home Mission Society is working into view through representatives who spoke briefly; while at the same session Dr. Moseley presented the industrial school plan for Cuba, and Superintendent Brewer compressed Mexico and its needy millions into fifteen minutes of urgent appeal. With a wind-up evening of oratory, surely the program had provided a sufficiency of the inspirational.

A BUSINESS BODY

There is no question, however, that the delegates looked forward to the day sessions with most alert expectation. They had come for business, and were on hand to transact it. It was noticeable that the keenest interest centered in the perfecting of the organization of the Convention and its relations to the coöperating societies and other denominational agencies. The discussions on the report of the legal committee were lively and earnest without acrimony. The brethren knew how to differ as brethren;

While he made it seem as though nothing could be easier than for a convention to run without jar or friction, everybody knew that it was his thorough knowledge of parliamentary law, his quick wit and ever-present tact that made it run so, and that gave a flavor of positive enjoyment to the discussions. Delegates could not be out of humor with a presiding officer who, speaking a few illuminating words after the previous question had been moved, then added with a smile, "But this motion is not debatable; the chair rules himself out of order." His humor saved situations from becoming too serious. After one long discussion the *viva voce* vote left the chair in doubt, and he called for a division. It was then seen that the ayes had a very large majority, so that it was not necessary even to count the noes. In his quiet, demure way the president remarked, "The chair was deceived by the lungs of the minority." You could not resist that kind of presiding. Then he was insistent that every member should have fair chance to take part in the debates, and paid no heed to calls for the "question." When the delegates felt that the matters had been threshed out and that sufficient opportunity had been given for talk, some one would shut off further discussion by the "previous question" device, but that was not done

until by common assent. The floor was free to any man who wanted to take it and was spry enough, and it was a great thing to have it so. Everybody felt the spontaneousness of it, and it was remarked that on the whole the discussions were sound, sensible and helpful in getting at the best thing to be done. A gentleman for years accustomed to the ways of the Southern Baptist Convention was loud in his praise of the manner in which the Northern Convention was conducted. The body knew how much it owed to its president, and lost no chance to manifest its appreciation. The regret was general that he declined a third term; but in this he was very likely as wise as another illustrious ex-president.

much time in considering, debating, and passing section by section the act of incorporation of the Convention and the new by-laws of the General Societies which establish their close coöperative relations with the Convention. This was important business, and full time was given to it. The Law Committee and the Societies have been wrestling with this matter for two years, getting the legal difficulties straightened out and reaching a satisfactory basis, and the arduous work of the committee was fully recognized. A lawyer, after the discussions were over and the votes taken, said he could not recall a clearer presentation of a case than that made by the chairman of the Law Committee, who knew every



THIS IS THE WAY THE NOW POPULOUS UNIVERSITY SECTION LOOKED AS LATE AS 1888 .
THE CAMPUS WAS THEN BRUSH AND MARSH

THE NEW ORDER

Things are not as they used to be, and a stranger might be excused for getting confused. It is not always easy to know whether the Convention or some of the Societies are in session. But it is immaterial, for the constituencies are the same, the delegates are the same, the purposes are one, and as for the rest it is only a matter of names. For instance, the Societies had an hour Saturday morning and presented their reports, and then the Convention resumed its sessions and under the skilful guidance of Chairman Clinch of the Law Committee spent

clause and point and had a reason for every position taken. Free service of a kind the Convention could not afford to pay for—that is being constantly given by our laymen and should be acknowledged as freely.

The Convention is to be incorporated in New York and by special act, in order that its annual meetings may be legally held wherever it may elect. Its objects "shall be to give expression to the opinions of its constituency upon moral, religious and denominational matters, and to promote denominational unity, and efficiency in efforts for the evangelization



THE HARPER MEMORIAL LIBRARY, TO FRONT ON THE MIDWAY

of the world." The following important "Declaration" is made a part of the act:

"The Northern Baptist Convention declares its belief in the independence of the local church, and in the purely advisory nature of all denominational organizations composed of representatives of churches. It believes also that in view of the growth of the Baptist denomination and its extension throughout our country, there is need for an organization to serve the common interests of the entire denomination as state and district organizations serve their respective constituencies."

That is the platform, and certainly all Baptists can find place upon it. This is independence conserved, interdependence secured, and denominational unity accomplished. As for the membership, every Baptist church has the right to appoint one delegate, and one additional for every one hundred members; State Conventions may appoint ten delegates, and one additional for every ten district associations above the first ten; and accredited officers and members of boards of managers of cooperating organizations become delegates *ex officio*. The Executive Committee is composed of thirty members, at least fifteen of whom shall be laymen, in addition to the Convention officers and former presidents. There was a long discussion on this point, the original report making an Executive

Committee of fifteen. Some wanted this committee nominated by the States, and there was an evident feeling that it must be large and thoroughly representative, so that no suspicion of "being run" might ever befall the new organization. The result, in the enlargement of the number, was a satisfactory compromise. Every point was closely scrutinized, and the proceeding was refreshing in contrast to the ordinary voting at such gatherings, when whatever is presented is expected to "go" without heed or care. Delegates were going over this report with fine-toothed combs to discover possible microbes of autocracy.

Then came the By-laws of the cooperating Societies, which had been the subject of conferences long and anxious, until agreement was finally reached. Under these new By-laws, as adopted by the Convention, the membership of each cooperating Society includes all accredited delegates to each annual meeting of the Convention, in addition to its life members, annual members appointed by Baptist churches, all missionaries of the Society during their term of service; no member being entitled to more than one vote. The officers are a president, a first, second and third vice-president, a treasurer, one or more secretaries, and a recording secretary, to be elected by ballot at each annual meeting. The Board of Managers consists of twenty-seven per-

sons, divided into three classes as to term of service, and has the same powers as have hitherto belonged to the executive committee or board of the societies concerned. In addition there is a General Committee of seventy-five, of whom at least two-fifths shall be laymen and at least one-fifth be women; twenty-five serving for one year, twenty-five for two years, and twenty-five for three years, one-third being elected at each subsequent annual meeting to fill vacancies. This committee is to act as an advisory body to the Board of Managers, and shall co-operate in the execution of all plans for the enlistment of the sympathy and active aid of the constituency of the Society in its work. This committee shall hold an annual meeting in connection with the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times as the Board of Managers may determine. It corresponds to the old Board of Managers of the Missionary Union, and creates a strong backing for service.

As to relations with the Convention, article 7 provides that "with a view to unification in general denominational matters the Northern Baptist Convention at each election may present nominations "for Officers, Board of Managers, and General Committee." The By-

laws were adopted by the Convention as recommendations to the Societies, and were later adopted by the respective Societies, so that at length a definite and close relationship has been established, and the Convention with its coöperating organizations is under full headway.

OTHER THINGS DONE

There were fourteen committees and commissions to report on as many subjects, and every one of them reported, showing that the Convention commands loyal service on the part of its appointees. The most elaborate report was that of the General Apportionment Committee, comprising forty-two printed pages, and covering the important matter most thoroughly, with valuable statistics enabling comparisons to be made for the past four years. Secretary Haggard has devoted much time to this service, as have also not only the general committee but the State and associational committees. The results achieved would not have been possible without the active aid of hundreds of men in all sections who have patiently worked out the apportionments and then helped push the plan with ardor. It is the enlistment of such forces that gives largest promise for the future. Unpaid agencies are doing what paid agencies never





STATE STREET, CHICAGO, AS IT IS TO-DAY. COMPARE WITH MISSIONS COVER FOR MAY

could, for there could not be enough of them even were it desirable. Important points in the able report presented at Chicago will be considered later in these pages.

The efficient service of the Finance Committee was also recognized by the Convention, the president paying tribute to its members. The committee on denominational journals, continued from last year, noted the beginning of consolidation in accordance with the last Convention's action, and reaffirmed the recommendations adopted at Portland. The Christian Stewardship Committee set forth the arguments for extending systematic giving and reported the progress made through the Forward Movement campaign of education and stimulus. The Committee on Ministerial Relief proposed the raising of a million fund for this great purpose, which should unquestionably be the next thing seriously undertaken by the denomination. The Committee on Persian Missions asked for extension of time. City Mission Prob-

lems, considered fully in May MISSIONS, occupied attention for an afternoon session, the committee ably presenting the subject, with which we must deal. The report on the relation of State organizations to the Convention recognized the value of a well-defined, affiliated relationship, while a cooperative relation like that of the Societies was deemed not desirable. A by-law was proposed for affiliating conventions, which should serve as State apportionment committees and provide a unified budget. It was decided to continue the consideration of the many delicate questions involved.

The Social Service Commission, which has a large field of usefulness, is disposed to magnify its office, under the chairmanship of Dr. Batten, and is doing good service and effective. The Committees on Moral and Religious Education and on Denominational Relation to Educational Institutions made valuable reports which should be studied. All this indicates the scope of the Convention, and the necessity for an organization that can deal with such vital subjects.

THE LAYMEN'S MOVEMENT

One of the most important matters considered was the Baptist relation to the Laymen's Movement. The action taken at the Baptist Rally of delegates to the Men's National Missionary Congress, laying down the platform of missions one and indivisible, showed the unmistakable trend toward union in all our work, and when this action was presented to the Convention it was unanimously adopted as the policy of the Northern Baptists. The resolutions are given on another page. This action places the denomination in proper relation to the Laymen's Movement and ensures our active participation in the helpful work of that organization, while it also ensures the grouping of all our forces in the world enterprise of missions. The day of division is past, the strength of union is to be realized, and mighty movements are ahead for the evangelization of the nations.

THE SOCIETY ANNIVERSARIES

These are not altogether distinct from the Convention sessions. We have been

considering the common interests all along. There were special Society sessions, however, in which the General Societies transacted the business belonging to them. The annual reports were presented, and portions of them read. The officers and boards and general committees were elected. Field reports were presented, and addresses made upon various phases of the work. Tuesday was given to the Foreign Mission Society, with President Woodward in the chair. Secretary Barbour gave an idea of the report. The sessions were devoted largely to hearing from the missionaries, many of whom were in attendance. Their messages will be given in brief at another time. It was a privilege to see and hear from so many of them, and their presence was felt to be a benediction. Wednesday was Publication Society day, and brought some stirring addresses and cheering reports. Dr. Goodchild's ringing address will find its way into MISSIONS. Thursday was the Home Mission Society's day, and in addition to the addresses of Dr. Moseley and Mr. Brewer, already referred to, President Haskell gave the annual address, and Dr. Wm. M. Lawrence, whose subject was "The House of God in the Kingdom of God," made real the necessity of building houses

of worship for the new churches and communities if the gospel is to be effective and churches are to be established on firm foundations. Dr. Morehouse presented the annual report and received cordial greeting, as always. And all the Societies were surely made to feel that they are closer than ever to the heart of the denomination because of the new environing body which binds all our interests indissolubly together. The Convention was intensely missionary from first to last.

THE NEW OFFICERS

The committee on nominations, in its report, recommended that the several nominating committees should be identical in membership, as a matter of simplification, and that the election of Convention and coöperating Society officers take place at the same session instead of on different days. High tribute was paid to President Judson for his incalculable service to the Convention and denomination, not only as a "marvellous master of assemblies and expert parliamentarian, but beyond all this a Christian gentleman, patient, dignified and gracious, who has won the hearts of all by his sincerity and devotion to the cause of Christ." To him, says the report, more than to any one else, is due the successful accomplishment of the task of coördinating the Societies, the working out of the coördinated budget and apportionment plan, and the success thus far achieved in the unification of all the organized activities of Baptists in the evangelization of the world. The prolonged applause proved that this part of the report was at once adopted without vote. The following officers were nominated and unanimously elected:

President, Emory W. Hunt, Ohio; First Vice-President, G. W. Brimson, Illinois; Second Vice-President, Corwin S. Shank, Washington; Corresponding Secretary, W. C. Biting, Missouri; Recording Secretary, Geo. W. Coleman, Massachusetts; Treasurer, Wm. E. Lincoln, Pennsylvania.

Executive Committee: For one year—W. A. Grippen, Connecticut; Everett L. Colby, New Jersey; J. C. McCurdy, New York; W. W. Beman, Michigan; A. L. Johnson, Indiana; Dr. A. H. Stockham, Colorado; Fred Brasted, Oklahoma; W. C. Orem, Utah; Rev. Benjamin Otto, Missouri; Rev. R. N. Lynch, California. For



two years—Henry Bond, Massachusetts; D. B. Purinton, West Virginia; Ambrose Swasey, Ohio; Sidney Clark, North Dakota; F. S. Dietrich, Idaho; Rev. C. F. Ralston, New York; Rev. S. B. Meeser, Pennsylvania; Rev. F. L. Anderson, Massachusetts; Rev. E. R. Curry, Nebraska; Rev. J. H. Garnett, California. For three years—E. S. Clinch, New York; W. S. Shallenberger, D. C.; E. J. Lindsay, Wisconsin; D. C. Shull, Iowa; Shailer Mathews, Illinois; Dr. R. O. Earle, Minnesota; Rev. E. A. Hanley, Rhode Island; Rev. G. W. Cassidy, Kansas; Rev. J. F. Vichert, Indiana; Rev. L. A. Crandall, Minnesota.

Social Service Committee: For three years—Harold Pattison, Minnesota; L. W. Riley, Oregon; Charles J. Galpin, Wisconsin; George T. Webb, Pennsylvania; E. A. Hanley, Rhode Island.

President Judson responded to the words of the committee, saying that too much had been made of his service, which had been gladly given, and that as for presiding over such a kindly and orderly body it had been only a pleasure. He then welcomed the new president to his office, and President-elect Hunt said that he could only promise to give the best that was in him to the service of the Convention, which he believed to be the best expression of the power of the denomination to which he was proud to belong and which it was his desire to serve. There was applause all the way along.

The newly elected officers and boards of the Home and Foreign and Publication Societies are given on the second cover page of *MISSIONS*, so that they need not be repeated here. President Woodward is succeeded by President Bryan, and President Haskell by President Wells. Both retiring presidents have rendered efficient and appreciated service for the past three years. A number of new members are introduced into the Boards of Managers.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT

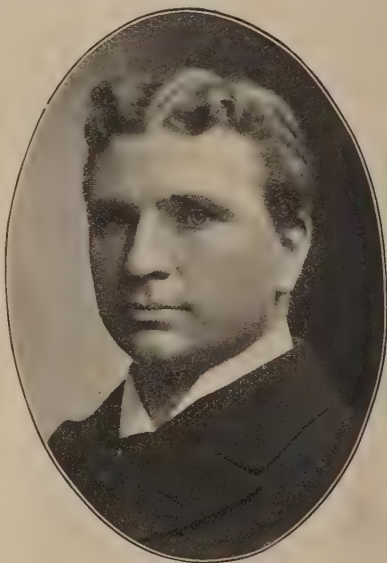
Secretary Bitting, who has added to the duties of a great pastorate the cares of the Convention secretaryship for two years past without compensation, has plenty of reason to know that his large service in the establishing of the new order is appreciated by the denomination. He was given hearty greeting as he presented the report of the Executive Committee, a full abstract of which is here

given. The report was unanimously adopted.

THE CONVENTION WORK

There is much to cheer us as we review the events of a year that has been noteworthy in many respects. Only the barest outline can be given of some encouraging incidents and conditions.

The item of greatest interest has been the raising of the Convention Budget. The sum apportioned among the churches last



EMORY W. HUNT, D.D.

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION

year was \$973,920. The receipts from churches were:

By Coöperating Organizations:

The Am. Bap. F. Mis. S.....	\$420,967.83
The Am. Bap. Home Mis. S.	239,370.57
The Am. Bap. Pub. S.....	98,455.58
The Woman's Am.B.H.Mis.S.	142,544.99

Total	\$901,338.97
By the Woman's Bap. F. Mis. S.	101,967.43
By the W. B. F.M.S.of the West	67,206.91

Grand total\$1,070,513.31

The amount received from churches by the three coöperating organizations first named was \$758,793, or \$215,126 less than the apportionment. This result may be partly explained by the fact that many

hundreds of our churches are now changing from the haphazard and unscriptural methods of annual collections to the business-like and biblical system of every member contributing regularly to missionary enterprises. This year again the budget was raised, and our Societies are free from debt, only because of extraordinary receipts from sources upon which it would be folly for us to depend regularly. Every effort must be made to convince our churches that the support of the work rests upon their gifts.

Before all else we must express our gratitude to God for His blessing upon our effort to unite in more earnest work for the extension of His kingdom. The total receipts by all the Societies from all sources, for all purposes were:

By Coöperating Organizations:

The Am. Bap. F. Mis. S....	\$770,081.01
The Am. Bap. H. Mis. S..	884,985.09
The Am. Bap. Pub. S.....	133,783.81
The W. Am. Bap. H. Mis. S.	190,937.81

Total	\$1,979,787.72
By the W. Bap. F. Mis. S....	153,410.34
By the W.B.F.M.S. of the West	79,404.80

Grand Total\$2,212,602.86

BAPTIST GIVING

Incomplete returns from the secretaries of State Conventions in our territory show that the contributions for the last year were: For State Missions, \$1,007,617.28; City and District Missions, \$120,071; Ministerial Education, \$100,170; Miscellaneous Benevolences, \$669,959; a total of \$1,897,800. If to this we add the contributions mentioned in the previous section, the grand total will be \$2,968,331.28. To this should be added the sum of \$9,798,057.15 spent in sustaining churches in our territory, making a total of \$12,766,388.43. These figures are very incomplete since our arrangements for collecting statistics are far from perfect. The actual gifts of our people are greatly in excess of the sum named. The statement should be made, however, that perhaps very nearly half of the Baptist churches connected with the Northern Baptist Convention are represented in only a small way in these totals for benevolence. An enormous educational work remains for the Convention if we would reach our ideals. We should aim for nothing less than a gift from every Baptist every week to advance the kingdom of God. Has any church a real right to be called a Baptist

church which gives nothing for any purpose except to support itself? Patiently, lovingly, and thoroughly we must cultivate the spirit of giving in every Baptist heart.

THE COMPLETE UNIFICATION OF OUR BUDGET

The Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Societies having asked that their budgets be presented to our Finance Committee as items in the budget of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, this request was unanimously granted. Accordingly, at meetings of our Finance Committee, the budgets for these Women's Societies were considered and finally passed upon. This action makes their budgets parts of our Convention budget, and completely unifies the budgets of all of our national missionary organizations. For the first time in our history the budgets of all our great Societies will be printed and issued on one sheet of paper as a unified budget of the Convention. This is cause for great gratitude. We desire to record our gratification at the beautiful spirit of unity which has prevailed in these negotiations, the bright promise for advance in our work, and the prospective increase in church contributions toward our missionary enterprises which will follow this step.

CONVENTION FINANCES

Last year our Finance Committee recommended that the Convention should be supported by the whole denomination instead of by a few interested members of our churches. Accordingly, one per cent. of the Convention budget was set aside for the Convention treasury. The expenses have been kept as low as possible. The expenses incurred by the Corresponding Secretary for clerical help, postage, supplies, telegrams, relating exclusively to his duties for the eleven months since the Portland Convention, have been \$326.48, or an average of \$0.98 per day. Our Treasurer has made no claim against the Convention for postage, stationery, or clerical help. We owe him a debt of gratitude for the way in which he has discharged the duties of his office.

MISSIONS

January 1, 1910, will long be remembered as the date upon which appeared the handsome magazine, *MISSIONS*, the periodical that represents the consolidation of two of our publications. This long desired achievement has been cordially welcomed by our brotherhood, not only in

words, but in a subscription list that has been rapidly growing. The mechanical excellence of the publication, its profuse illustration, and the high quality of its contents will surely make for it a place in a multitude of homes to which missionary literature has hitherto been almost strange. Every Baptist home should receive this magazine which has such possibilities for the entertainment of adults and education of boys and girls in the great work of the kingdom of God. Each pastor should ask some competent person in his church to place MISSIONS in every home in his congregation.

THE RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER

We desire to express our hearty appreciation of the generous support rendered by our denominational newspapers. They have given much space to announcements and news concerning the Convention, have printed the bulletins of our General Apportionment Committee, and communications from the Corresponding Secretary, and have assisted us in many ways editorially and otherwise. More and more it is apparent that our denominational papers are essential factors in our efficiency. We shall not approximate our ideals for intelligence and efficiency until a good Baptist paper is read in every Baptist family.

THE CONVENTION ANNUAL

The Annual for 1909 marked a great advance in our denominational publications. Never before had there been a volume of such content and interest. We record our satisfaction that the Publication Society gave us a book of such excellence, and became its publisher and distributor. It is very disappointing that only 997 copies were asked for by our constituency. Can any pastor know about our work without the information which this volume contains concerning our cooperating organizations, and the important action of the Convention? It should be upon the desk of every pastor, and in the possession of all our men and women who wish to be intelligent about our denomination.

RECOMMENDATIONS

We therefore recommend that the secretary of each State Convention, in coöperation with the Corresponding Secretary of the Northern Baptist Convention, be requested to send to every pastor in his State a letter calling attention to the Annual; that this letter also plead with the pastors to promote in their churches

the circulation of MISSIONS, our monthly magazine; and also to urge upon our families the vital importance of the place of a religious paper in every family in their churches. We also recommend that the expense of sending this message to every pastor in our territory be borne by the Convention treasury.

EARLY PREPARATION OF THE BUDGET

The Executive Committee recommends the preparation of the budget so early that every church will know by April 1 of each year what is expected of it during the Convention fiscal year.

EXPENSES OF GENERAL APPORTIONMENT COMMITTEE

The Committee voted that for the current year the expense of the Apportionment Committee be regarded as a Convention charge and pass through the hands of the Treasurer of the Convention and the amount thus expended be apportioned ratably among the beneficiaries of the funds collected. Since the Convention participates in the benefits of the budget, it should also share in the expenses of this Committee. The adoption of this principle will distribute the cost of the work of our General Apportionment Committee among the treasuries of our four coöperating organizations, the two Women's Foreign Missionary Societies, and the Convention, assigning to each an amount directly proportioned to what each receives from the Convention budget.

READ THE REPORT

Many more things were said and done, which it would be impossible here to set forth, but which will all be found in the Convention Report—a volume that should command a much wider reading than it has yet had. Send for it and see what a multitude of interesting details we have necessarily omitted. Some of them of great importance, too, so important in fact that merely to touch upon them would be inadvisable. But it was a great Convention—incomparably great, in numbers, in importance, in interest. The Chicago Convention of 1910 will be known as a record Convention.



Editorial Jottings

The Committee of One Hundred ought to have its names written in letters of indelible ink on a scroll of honor. With Dean Shailer Mathews at its head, that Committee worked for weeks and months, and had all details so arranged that when the Convention came, with its overwhelming numbers, there was order, rapidity, a perfect running machine. Not on this wise have Baptists seen it. The force of workers was large and constant, and each knew what to do. Even the

was Mandel Hall, a perfect place for devotional purposes, put at the Convention's disposal for the twice-a-day expository and evangelistic services conducted by Dr. Francis, who had at every meeting an audience crowding the hall, and gave such a spiritual uplifting to the people as they have not had at any anniversaries hitherto. This was a marked feature and most helpful, due to the idea of Dean Mathews that spiritual power ought to be engendered at these great gatherings. Then what a thing it was to open that magnificent Commons, three



THE LAKE FRONT, WITH ART INSTITUTE ON THE RIGHT

pages were drilled and intelligent to a degree, and eager to render any and every sort of service. It was a clear case of masterly planning and skilful carrying out of plan, and three thousand delegates and visitors owe their comfort and care and pleasure to this great Committee.



It is doubtful whether many of the delegates knew what the University hospitality meant in dollars and cents. It was evident that quarters had been freely given up for the Convention's use. There was the Reynold's Club, turned over for a whole week, with reading rooms, rest rooms, and every convenience. There

times a day, to the delegates who thronged it and found exceptional service at exceptional price. It was dining in the atmosphere of Westminster or Oxford, atmosphere of learning and dignity. Add to this the week's use of the great Gymnasium, and it was princely hospitality. But there is another important item. When the Committee found itself short of funds and with an unexpected seating expense of \$3,500, the University trustees stepped in and said the chairs would be provided by the institution. In addition to all this, the Hyde Park Church gave its chapel for the Missionary Exhibit and its church for services, and the Disciples'

Church opposite the Gymnasium was used for headquarters.



There were many interesting and some amusing things. One good man, who had heard much about the University and was expecting he hardly knew what, expressed his surprise that none of the Divinity School professors had appeared at the meetings. Here surely was a lack of interest in Baptist affairs. "Where are the professors?" he asked. To which the answer was astounding and swift: "Why, man, don't you know who the men are that have been acting as ushers all the week? Didn't you know that that smiling man at the stairway, who made you show your badge, but accosted you so genially that you felt good for an hour, was the professor of theology and one of the most learned men in the land? Didn't you know that the usher who just showed you your place was Dean of a great department, and known the world around? Didn't you know that the most learned ~~assyriologist~~ we have has been doing the same sort of thing? Wake up! Why, nearly every Baptist professor has been on duty whenever he could leave the class room, rendering every kind of service, such service that you never suspected who was doing it." All of which is literally true: Never was anything seen like it. From Dean Mathews on through the corps there was a readiness to serve, and in consequence things were done right. And hundreds of delegates who had known the University of Chicago and its Divinity School only by newspaper reports and general calumny came to know it very differently, and to regard the University in a new light. For its hospitality the University has this compensation, that a host of Baptists have learned something of its greatness and true character. All parties have been benefited and the Convention greatly served.



The sidewalk and lobby meetings, the renewal of old associations, the seminary reunions, the comradeship—all these were valuable features of the week. To see the old boys get together was enough to rejuvenate an Egyptian mummy. Social

bility was in the air. At the President's house there was a kind of perpetual reception, and the week was made one of gracious hospitality not only by Dr. and Mrs. Judson but by scores of families in the faculty and outside of it. The hotels put themselves out, too, to give satisfaction, under crowded conditions. The city has not been so free from smoke in years—soft coal smoke and otherwise—but whether that was due to the Convention it might be difficult to prove.



Rev. Walter Rauschenbush, one of the keenest intellects and greatest hearts we have, preached a sermon of great power on Sunday morning. He belongs among the leaders of men, and has a message which he delivers with the air of a prophet. He was heard with interest and delight by a great audience. England's representative, Rev. J. H. Shakespear, who took Dr. Aked's place on account of the latter's illness, made a deep impression also as he recounted Christianity's triumphs in Russia. It is good to know that his purpose of raising \$10,000 to bring European pastors to Philadelphia next year at the Baptist World Congress and our Convention has been accomplished. The Southern Baptist Convention at Baltimore pledged the \$4,000 balance needed to supplement the Northern Baptist pledges.



The Convention was petitioned to appoint a commission of nine to take up the whole question of the young people's work of our denomination. The petition, which was signed by seventy-five laymen and ministers representing all parts of the country in the territory of the Convention, expresses the belief "that a much larger efficiency is possible if the organizations now at work among the young people of our denomination could be brought to a more satisfactory basis of coöperation. The commission is to confer with the denominational leaders in the South and Canada, and to report at the next Convention some plan of coöperative action, if a plan satisfactory to all parties concerned can be found. This is certainly a consummation devoutly to be wished. When we are getting together

along all lines, our young people should either find a way to unity or make one. The Convention voted for the commission.

* *

The Editor apologizes humbly to his Chicago friends for wounding their sensitive feelings by making an artistic cover out of a photograph of the Chicago State Street of World's Fair times, instead of using the skyscraper State Street of to-day. He might give a number of reasons for the dreadful deed, but instead will give the to-day State Street, in this issue, so that our readers may note the change. But the older view was full of animation and picturesqueness, and also of historical value—that much ought to be admitted. The criticism, which is quite just, shows that MISSIONS is not thrown into the waste-basket by Chicagoans without being looked at! Let this be the *amende honorable*, good friends. There are no horse-cars in Chicago now—New York is the only hamlet that still has them. When you look at the panoramic view on another page, you will agree that Chicago is a wonder.

* *

One of the delightful features of the week was the afternoon reception at the Training School in its beautiful building on Vernon Avenue. To many it was a revelation to see what has been accomplished by the noble women who have labored to secure this home for an institution that has done great work for the cause of missions at home and abroad. Many of the young women made themselves useful in connection with the meetings, and were proud hosts on reception day, as were the officers of the Societies which find headquarters in the School.

* *

This Convention did a lot of thoughtful things. One of them was the *Convention Bulletin*, issued daily, a neat

four-page leaflet giving information about the incidental meetings, the program, and just what everybody wanted to know. D. T. Magill was the editor. The first number contained a graceful welcome from Dean Shailer Mathews, as Moderator of the Chicago Baptist Association. He might not have been responsible for this motto on that issue: "Dominant spiritual ideals have brought us together in this great Convention. That details will obtrude and tend to annoy both guests and hosts is inevitable. But, Be Patient and Forget It. Be Cheery and Keep Smiling." But whether he wrote it or not, that is the genial Professor all over. I saw him in all sorts of conditions, on hand day after day, and always he was cheery and kept smiling.

* *

The *Standard* report says rightly that it was a happy idea of the women engaged in the two branches of the one missionary service which brought to the platform a large company of missionaries from all over the world and called upon them for brief reports from "far-flung" mission stations. Fifteen different States and countries were represented by twenty-eight speakers. Foreign work at home and home work abroad were described. A missionary from Porto Rico preceded one from Burma, one from Chicago followed one from Japan. The Swedes, the Germans, the Negroes, the Bohemians, the Hakkas, the mill-children, the Karens, the Danes, the Filipinos, the Mexicans, the Japanese, the miners, the Burmans, each had an enthusiastic advocate. It was an object-lesson of the fact that the work is one, and the workers are at one with each other. Mrs. MacLeish asked all the graduates from the Training School to rise and two-thirds of the company on the platform arose. "Blest be the tie that binds" these missionary women.





COORDINATED BUDGET FOR 1910-1911
As approved by Finance Committee

	FOREIGN MISSIONS			HOME MISSIONS			PUBLICATION Gross Budget, \$45,593	TOTALS
	American Baptist Foreign Mission Society	Woman's Baptist Foreign Mission Society	Woman's Baptist Foreign Mission Society of the West	American Baptist Home Mission Society	Woman's Amer- ican Baptist Home Mission Society	American Baptist Publication Society		
I. Gross Budgets of the Societies made up as follows:								
(1) Working Budgets . . .	\$902,685	\$167,656	\$95,000	\$644,504	\$210,000	\$160,204	\$2,180,049	
(2) Contingent Additions . .	23,216			15,707		4,301	43,224	
(3) Northern Baptist Convention Expense Fund*	7,081	1,471	850	4,857	1,842	1,088	17,189	
Totals	\$932,982	\$169,127	\$95,850	\$665,068	\$211,842	\$165,593	\$2,240,462	
II. Less amounts expected from legacies, income from permanent funds, annuity bonds, specific gifts, etc. . .	194,527	20,525	10,000	158,792	25,798	51,404	461,046	
	\$738,455	\$148,602	\$85,850	\$506,276	\$186,044	\$114,189	\$1,779,416	
III. Less amounts to be solicited from individuals	175,000	8,631	10,000	125,000	10,000	10,000	338,631	
IV. Net amounts for apportionment to churches, young people's societies, Sunday schools and woman's circles	\$563,455	\$139,971	\$75,850	\$381,276	\$176,044	\$104,189	\$1,440,785	

* One per cent. of working budgets, less legacies, etc., surplus to be returned to the societies.



APPORTIONMENTS BY STATES 1910-1911

States	FOREIGN MISSIONS			HOME MISSIONS		PUBLICATION
	Total Apportionment \$779,276			Total Apportionment \$557,320		Apportionment \$104,189
	A. B. F. M. S.	W. B. F. M. S.	W. B. F. M. S. W.	A. B. H. M. S.	W. A. B. H. M. S.	A. B. P. S.
Arizona	\$950	.....	\$285	\$750	\$275	\$250
California — North	8,925	.....	} 4,425	5,500	1,850	1,500
California — South	17,850	.....		10,450	2,000	1,600
Colorado	6,825	.....	3,175	6,600	2,200	2,200
Connecticut	14,700	\$6,425	.....	9,900	7,000	1,600
Delaware	840	975	.....	550	.....	500
District of Columbia	5,175	2,800	.....	4,400	1,700	600
Idaho	1,500	.....	175	1,000	275	300
Illinois	35,700	.....	13,520	22,000	16,500	6,600
Indiana	13,125	.....	4,500	11,000	5,500	4,200
Iowa	15,000	.....	5,200	10,450	5,500	3,000
Kansas	12,000	.....	5,100	8,030	3,300	2,625
Maine	9,660	4,600	.....	6,050	4,200	1,300
Massachusetts	70,000	30,000	.....	45,100	{ E. 20,000 W. 8,000	7,000
Michigan	14,280	.....	7,500	9,900	6,000	3,750
Minnesota	16,275	.....	5,100	7,150	5,000	2,350
Missouri	11,550	.....	2,825	6,050	1,350	1,250
Montana	1,300	.....	175	1,100	300	275
Nebraska	10,000	.....	2,500	6,600	2,200	1,800
Nevada	200	.....	.....	220	110	50
New Hampshire	6,510	3,450	.....	3,300	3,200	600
New Jersey	29,400	14,400	.....	23,100	10,000	6,000
New Mexico	700	.....	125	600	330	300
New York	99,000	52,400	.....	77,000	{ E. 19,800 W. 13,200	16,000
North Dakota	1,470	.....	575	990	700	400
Ohio	41,250	.....	9,200	26,250	6,500	5,100
Oklahoma	4,100	.....	800	3,500	600	550
Oregon	6,090	.....	1,200	3,960	1,100	1,200
Pennsylvania	40,425	15,350	.....	31,350	12,100	19,000
Rhode Island	10,500	5,900	.....	7,700	5,100	1,800
South Dakota	3,500	.....	1,500	2,750	1,700	700
Utah	700	.....	200	500	175	164
Vermont	5,250	2,200	.....	3,300	2,200	1,000
Washington — West	9,450	.....	} 2,800	4,000	700	850
Washington — East	3,150	.....		1,500	500	425
West Virginia	6,930	.....	910	6,600	1,000	3,000
Wisconsin	8,085	.....	4,000	5,280	3,900	2,000
Wyoming	700	.....	60	550	100	150
States and countries not included in the North- ern Baptist Convention and Miscellaneous	20,390	1,471	.....	6,246	479	2,200
Totals	\$563,455	\$139,971	\$75,850	\$381,276	\$176,044	\$104,189



The Women's Meetings

Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

IT was an unusual pleasure for the members of the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society to gather for their thirty-third annual meeting in the home city of their headquarters.

Unity was the watchword of the entire meeting, from the opening service, in which the thought of a vision of woman's work in the world was emphasized by the invitation extended to the Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of the West to present glimpses of the work of that Society, supplemented, for the world-vision, by a survey of the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society. Particularly impressive in this service was the presentation of both home and foreign missionaries by Mrs. Andrew MacLeish, newly elected president of the Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of the West. Surely all in the audience were imbued afresh with the thought that "the field is the world." A request that all of these missionaries who are graduates of the Training School should rise brought nearly the whole company to their feet.

The field of service of the Society was represented by the following missionaries: Miss Adell Martin, of Caguas, Porto Rico, who told of the needs and opportunities in her chosen country. Mrs. Nellie Bishop carried her audience to the South and from home to home therein among the colored people. Miss Mina Everett told, not of barbarous Mexico, but of needy Mexico—until all hearts responded to her appeal. The mill populations in the South had an earnest advocate of their cause in Miss Gertrude Brumfield, of Greenville, S. C. Educational work was presented by Mrs. Frank-

lin Johnson, who wisely said the day of "simply the spelling book and consecration" as equipment for mission school teachers has passed. Consecration and thorough training are essentials in this important department of the work of the Society. The duties of district secretary were outlined by Mrs. Reuben Maplesden, District Secretary of the Middle States. The opportunities of a general worker were suggested by Mrs. G. W. Peckham, General Worker in New England. Miss Francis Schuyler, Editorial Secretary, presented *Tidings*, the official organ of the Society, and Miss Lorilla Bushnell, Literature Clerk, made all the other publications equally attractive and desirable. Mrs. N. N. Bishop, District Secretary of New England, in an address on Cuba gave vivid glimpses of our vast opportunities and responsibilities there.

The most significant hour of all, however, was when, with quiet hearts, the large audience united in a memorial service for the beloved president, Mrs. John Nuveen. The tribute prepared and read by Mrs. A. H. Barber was a sincere and beautiful testimonial to a truly remarkable woman. It found response in every heart present.

The past year has been a year never to be forgotten, for in strange ways, which cannot now be understood, God has led the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society; but standing on this height of experience and service we look across to the promised land of what may be even greater accomplishment, for we still hear the word of our beloved leader, as did Israel of old: "Go Forward!"

Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of the West

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

THE thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of the West! How much was crowded into those two days—May 4 and 5—in the Hyde Park Baptist Church of Chicago.

We heard the encouraging reports from the States, and from the home and foreign secretaries. We heard of that big reduction in our debt. We had presented to us the highest ideals for Christian womanhood by speakers of national reputation. We had foreign lands brought to us in vivid word-pictures by missionaries, home on furlough, yet still absorbed in the work they love. We were shown our wonderful opportunities as seen by travelers recently come from the Orient. We saw and heard from four of the five girls who this year are to go to the foreign field.

At the conference of the Executive Board with State and associational workers, some definite lines of work were resolved upon, namely—the study of the new text-book, "Western Women in Eastern Lands"; the holding of district conferences throughout the year; the appointment of a field worker in every State; the exhibition of more literature at associational meetings; the further introduction of missions in the Sunday school; the sending of representatives to the great meetings of young people in colleges, training schools and medical schools; the attempt, as members of the church, to raise the church budget; and as women, to maintain our mission circles as in the past, and to raise our budget of \$95,000.

Mrs. Peabody of Boston and Mrs. Montgomery of Rochester spoke to large audiences. Mrs. Peabody made us realize how in the grip of "fashions" we are. Let us change the fashion of giving two cents a week to something greater and better and let the motive of duty give place to that of love in missionary activity.

Mrs. Montgomery, herself the flower of cultured Christian womanhood brought to us in words which Christ

spoke the Magna Charta of womanhood. Miss Burton, a member of the executive board, opened our eyes to the unprecedented opportunities for advancing our educational work in the Orient.

We also heard from our missionaries, Burma being presented by Miss Alta Ragon of Toungoo; the Philippines by Miss Kuhlen of Bacolod; Japan by Miss Petterson; China by Miss Sollman of Swatow; and India by Mrs. Elmore of Ramapatam.

Miss MacLaurin, general field secretary, told us how we might help mould the lives of Oriental women if we would but *give* in the spirit of the poor widow, and *serve* with the self-sacrificing love of Mary, and *pray* with the faith of the Syro-Phoenician woman.

We were happy to have with us as presiding officer our president, Mrs. J. E. Scott. The honored place which she has held in the thought and heart of the constituency during her eleven years of valued service was evidenced by the spirit attending the action of the Society which created her honorary president for life. So great is the confidence reposed in Mrs. Andrew MacLeish, vice-president of the Society, that to her has been entrusted, as president, the leadership of the Society of the West.

We cordially welcomed our guests from the Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, Mrs. Edmands, president; Mrs. Peabody and Miss Greene, vice-presidents; Mrs. Safford, foreign secretary, and Miss Stedman, treasurer. The sympathy felt toward all coöperating and unifying work between the two Societies was openly expressed in the applause which greeted Mrs. Peabody's allusion to the future—one great Society of Baptist women for foreign mission work.

Whatever the future may bring of changes, we must all have the faith and courage voiced by David Livingston and given to us as our motto for the coming year, "Anywhere providing it be forward!"



Around the World in Our Baptist Mission Fields



Old World Missions



TAKING the point of view furnished by the annual report of the Foreign Society let us make a tour of the missions in the foreign lands and see what the conditions and needs are. It is a long journey and admits of few details, but it is a good thing to get a comprehensive outlook and sense of cumulative needs. It is stimulating to start out with the news that the number of members added to the mission churches in Asia and Africa last year was 8,252, and in Europe 7,617, or 15,869 in all; while the total membership related to the Foreign Mission Society in Asia and Africa is 153,003, in Europe 127,275, a grand total of 280,278. An army more than a quarter of a million strong gathered out of many tribes and nations; but this only the vanguard of the Christian host that is to be.

BURMA

Judson's land, where he stood in 1813 a young man facing the rice fields and the heathen millions, with no open door. Seven long years before the first convert came. Now 892 churches, with 66,500 members, and 3,463 baptisms the past year. In Rangoon a college welcomed to full affiliation with the University of Calcutta, with a noble building standing as a memorial to Dr. Cushing. This is the one Christian college in Burma.

Then there is the Burman Theological Seminary at Insein, also with a fine new building. Conditions are reported generally favorable for evangelistic work, especially among peoples hitherto least susceptible to Christian influence. The critical thing about the situation is the lack of funds and workers for touring among the unreached people. Marvellous opportunity, dearth in recruits and resources. "It makes one's heart ache," as one of the missionaries there says.

The largest work is among the Karens, who constitute 50,000 of the total; but the work among the Burmans, Kachins, Shans, Chins, Talains, whose first preacher was baptized by Dr. Judson in 1828; Telugus and Tamils, Chinese in Rangoon, and English-speaking people, is all of it making progress. The one appeal is for more men to go in and possess the land. Missionaries, 191; native workers, 2,201; 28,196 pupils under instruction of all grades.

ASSAM

Readers of MISSIONS have recently been taken into Assam, where the Baptists are almost alone in mission work, and where the faithful few missionaries are trying to cope with an almost impossible situation, not because of anything on the part of the peoples, but because of too small a number of workers. The Baptists number about 10,000. The people are alive to evangelistic endeavor. Now is the time for a rapid advance in Manipur and the boundary regions. Mr. Jackman, fearless pioneer, ought to have a motor launch. An All-Assam Conven-



GARO HOMES, IN THE HILLS OF ASSAM

tion marks the year and gives promise of helpful service. The Garo Training School has done much for the development of this hill people, and the medical work has been greatly prospered. There were 5,348 treatments last year, and Dr. Crozier made an extended tour throughout the Hills. He preaches and teaches village school in addition to his medical and surgical practice. Equally successful was the medical work among the Abors and Miris, Dr. Kirby having more than 6,000 patients. Missionaries, 58; native workers, 296; 4,214 pupils under instruction.

SOUTH INDIA

India has been in a state of political unrest, with occasional flagrant crimes, but in general the missionary work has gone forward with little interruption. Famine conditions and smallpox have been most feared. The 136 churches, with 59,551 members, received 2,098 by baptism, due mainly to a notable ingathering on the Bapatla field. The people seem eager to hear the message, caste and outcaste mingling together. The completion and dedication of the Jewett Memorial Church at Ongole was a great event of the year. A Brahman gave a sovereign towards the building fund. Christianity there means living. A police assistant superintendent in Ongole said: "I know a Christian hamlet the moment I enter it by the appearance of the people." There is to be a new school building for the boys at Nellore, given by Dr. J. A. and Miss Emilie Coles of New York. We have something of interest to print presently about Mr. Baw-

den's Industrial Experiment Station at Ongole. A medical work is much desired and needed. Dr. Downie had a great reception on his return from furlough. The college at Ongole, like that at Rangoon, is affiliated with the government university. The Woman's Societies do the medical work largely in this field through their representatives, and have four good hospitals for women. Missionaries, 110; native workers, 1,499; pupils, 15,426.

SIAM

Only one church in this field, with 81 members, and the work directed chiefly toward the Chinese population. The mission is being more definitely related to the South China field. At Bangkok, the capital, where Dr. Ashmore began his work, two trained men are needed to carry on the medical and industrial work in which Dr. Foster has been engaged, in addition to his regular work at Swatow. Buddhism is the state religion, but there are many Mohammedans, and spirit worship is prevalent also. We ought to do more in this country. Missionaries, 2; native workers, 4.

CHINA

An awakening Empire offers new opportunities and some new difficulties. We have 163 churches with 5,761 members, and there were 591 baptisms last year. That seems small, in comparison with the millions; but figures cannot explain the influence of Christianity exerted in China to-day. In spite of local disturbances and manifestations of the spirit of China for the Chinese, the missionaries report a generally friendly attitude, and abundant



SOUTH CHINA BAPTIST ACADEMY AT SWATOW, FACULTY IN FRONT ROW

evidence that the new China is accepting Christianity as a factor in its life. That is the significant fact. The churches increase in number, in membership, in spiritual graces, and in self-reliance. "It is a day of unmistakable opportunity in village and city." The educational outlook is full of encouragement, and the medical work has been impressed upon our people by Dr. Eubank, who has spoken on this subject at the meetings of the Laymen's Movement in all parts of the country. Features of the work are the opening of the college at Shanghai, union educational movements in West China, the revival of the theological school at Yachow, with fine spirit and interest, plans for educational and medical work in Central China, development of independent activities among Chinese Christians, who are being brought to the front. Self-control and self-support will mean much for the growth of a native church life. In Central China, as an illustration, a hospital Sunday was recently observed by the Chinese church and a collection received, so that "the people think of the hospital now not merely as a place in which they may receive help but a place that needs their help and sympathy and prayers."

In South China the restlessness and uncertainty as to the future policy of the central government affects most seriously the missionary work. The people are expecting something to happen before long. "Patriotic Christians in China," says Mr. Speicher, "are much perplexed. Eager to support their government in every effort of national reform and inter-

national independence, to their deep chagrin they find the spirit of renaissance now sweeping over China essentially anti-Christian and intolerant towards Christian missions." Still the work prospers along all lines, evangelistic, educational and medical.

From Central China comes this note: "Special interest still centers in the projects for union with other societies in educational work. The visits of Dr. Burton and Dr. Chamberlin, representing the University of Chicago Commission for Oriental Educational Investigation, and of Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil, representing an Oxford-Cambridge committee, have served to intensify this interest and to suggest a hope that plans may some time be realized for a Christian university in China." Lord Cecil, by the way, has just been spending some time in this country trying to awaken interest in this great project in our university circles. The special needs are reinforcements; more missionaries, more teachers, more medical workers. No man can overstate the openings. It is a simple question of possibilities of supply. Missionaries, 146; native workers, 394; pupils, 2,606, 154 of them in theological and training schools.

JAPAN

The completion of fifty years of Protestant work in Japan, with a conference in Tokyo and large responsiveness on the part of leading Japanese statesmen, made the year memorable. "Although I am not a Christian," said Count Okuma, perhaps the leading man since Prince Ito's assassination, "I have indirectly re-

ceived an immense influence from Christianity." And that is true of Japan as a whole. Christian forces are looked to for the solving of present political problems. The 60,000 Japanese Christians and the 800 missionaries are influential out of all proportion to their numbers.

We Baptists have 29 churches and 2,934 of the 50,000 Christians in the Empire. Our theological seminary in Yokohama celebrated its quarter-century in October, and Dr. Bennett, first president, was present to say farewell, while his first pupil and assistant, Mr. Kawakatsu, was also a participant in the exercises. The year marks the beginning of a larger educational movement, the Northern and Southern Baptists having united in a new seminary to be located in Tokyo, where "the environment will stimulate and inspire the young men preparing for the Christian ministry and will furnish opportunity for studying the larger churches and of coming into contact with Christian men and leaders of national reputation." This is significant and most promising action. Rev. W. B. Parshley will be president, and Rev. Yutaro Chiba dean of the new faculty. The

movement is expected to weld the churches of the two missions into a more enthusiastic and efficient union, as well as prove beneficial to theological education.

The ten years' work of Captain Bickel on the Inland Sea will be treated specially by himself. It is greatly to be hoped that his desires for the extension of this remarkable work may be made possible; and that the construction of new church edifices so greatly needed in Osaka, the suburbs of Tokyo, and other sections, may not be delayed. The religious destitution of the masses of the population living in the small towns and country villages makes one of the strongest missionary appeals to-day. The strength of the popular opposition only emphasizes the need. The training school for Bible women conducted in Osaka by the Women's Societies has completed its first year and attested its usefulness. There is also a kindergarten training school in Tokyo. Thirty-five millions of Japanese as yet untouched by the gospel present an irresistible living argument for reinforcements. Missionaries, 65; native workers, 171; pupils, 866.



STUDENTS OF DUNCAN BAPTIST ACADEMY AT TOKYO, WITH PRINCIPAL CLEMENTS

THE CONGO STATE

The Commission has gone to Africa to investigate the Congo field and the Sudan and report what we ought to do for the future. A newly-established training school at Kimpesi in which English and American Baptists unite is perhaps the most promising feature of the year. The churches have suffered from lapses into idolatrous practices on the part of some, and have carefully revised their rolls, with hope of a purer and more powerful church. In the Lower Congo District we have 30 churches with 4,570 members, and 264 baptisms last year. The missionary force is painfully depleted. Dr. Sims and Dr. Mabie have tried to carry on the medical work, and also give some attention to touring. In the Upper Congo, where we have two churches and 478 members, and where a revival added 194 to the membership during the year, there is unusual eagerness to hear the gospel. Eighteen young men have been out in the villages teaching and preaching, and have all been supported by the church, reports Mr. Billington of Tshumbiri, whose wife has been doing simpler forms of medical work and thereby winning much favor. The Congo will make its plea to the Commission, whose report will be awaited with interest. Missionaries, 38; native workers, 339; pupils, 5,960.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Marked encouragement and abundant rewards—that is the note struck. A little more than ten years of effort and we have now 26 churches with 2,939 members, 300 baptisms last year; work in the north extending to new sections rapidly; successful evangelistic work in the older fields; an industrial school work of remarkable effectiveness; regular support of worship, self-government and initiative in local work increasingly in evidence. The accession of "a whole barrio of half-idolatrous people in the hills," where the suspicion against Americans has been strongest, is one report. The medical work carried on conjointly by the Baptists and Presbyterians in the hospital at Iloilo is most successful and harmonious. The trying climate has brought death to missionary homes in the islands

and caused the return of a number of the workers to this country on furlough. Re-enforcements are strongly called for. The evangelistic work has been signally blessed, and the one thing needed seems to be workers. The people are ready and waiting. A most hopeful sign is the fact that in northern Negros, for example, only four out of seventeen preachers are receiving support from America, and the



BIBLE CLASS, JARO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

churches are zealous in undertaking evangelizing tours into the surrounding districts. Colporter work has been conducted in some of the districts with encouraging results. The graduation of a class of three nurses from the training school was an event of the year, and so impressed a planter who attended that he at once made a donation toward the erection of a nurses' home. We give the pictures of these graduates on our cover. Missionaries, 30; native workers, 67; pupils, 582.

MISSIONS IN EUROPE

In France there are 38 churches, with 2,238 members; baptisms last year, 121. The cause of evangelical religion is steadily gaining ground. Mr. Saillens' evangelistic missions in France, Belgium and Switzerland have increased the esteem in which the Baptists are held, and his summer school at Chexbres has won wide recognition. He had 250 students last summer, and a general convention which followed was attended by 2,000 Christians, representing fifteen nationalities. Missionaries, 102.

In Germany we have 196 churches, with 39,062 members; baptisms, 2,351. In Austria-Hungary work is very difficult on account of state church and political opposition to evangelical preaching. The German Theological Seminary is a strong aid to the life of the German Baptists, and its graduates are found in Russia, Switzerland and Austria-Hungary as well as in the German Empire. Missionaries, 803.

In Sweden there are 600 churches, with 49,798 members; baptisms, 2,893. Almost fifty thousand converts from that simple beginning by a Swedish sailor converted in a mission in America, and still hale and hearty and rejoicing in the Baptist progress in Sweden and America and all parts of the world. Sweden just now is in a critical condition religiously, according to the missionary reports; unrest and infidelity are rife, authority is thrown off, the children are gathered into Sunday schools and taught atheism; nevertheless the churches are prosecuting their work with vigor and courage. The churches contributed \$288,000 for Christian work, \$23,000 more than the preceding year, although it has been a period of economic distress. Mr. Stahlbrand, of

the Congo Mission, while on furlough, raised a considerable sum also for foreign missions. His striking address at Chicago will reach our readers if persuasion can avail. If he could visit a thousand of our churches, by the way, there would be little trouble in raising the budget for next year twice over. Missionaries, 955.

In Spain we have only 7 churches and 68 members, with 2 baptisms. But the spark is alive, although the death of Rev. M. M. Marin was a severe blow to this work. Conditions give ground for hope. Things are breaking up in Spain. It is significant of the old order, which we believe is soon to pass, that the mission paper was denounced and one issue destroyed because the military censor refused to sanction a reference to Christ as the Prince of Peace. Russian censorship could hardly surpass that. Missionaries, 11.

In Russia the tide is strongly our way. Few realize that we have 159 churches there, with 25,726 members, and 1,676 baptisms last year. In addition to these churches, which belong to the Russian Baptist Union, it is believed there are as many more native Russian Baptists who



REV. G. W. STAHLBRAND BAPTIZING AT IKOKO ON CHRISTMAS DAY

have come out from the Orthodox Church. More than fifty traveling Russian evangelists in addition to the local pastors are maintained in different parts of the Empire. The decree granting religious liberty, restricted as it is locally by arbitrary officers, has revealed the fact that all over Russia there were communities of Baptists who when free from fear of persecution at once began to propagate their faith with a zeal that has brought about a great spiritual awakening. In Odessa a large church was formed, with Mr. Pawloff as pastor. Persecution has not ceased, and Mr. Pawloff was imprisoned for two months for holding an unauthorized meeting, but the work goes on. There is a marvelous Baptist opportunity in Russia, and we ought to have a thoroughly equipped theological school there at once. *Missionaries*, 121.

In Finland there are 54 churches, with 2,870 members; baptisms, 185. Some progress, but political agitation and Russian oppression make it hard to interest the people in spiritual matters at present. Unhappy Finland needs the gospel all the more. *Missionaries*, 82.

Denmark has 31 churches, with 4,076 members; 168 baptisms. The church at Vlandose dedicated during the year a large, attractive house; all the churches report favorable conditions. The establishing of a training school for preachers was a noteworthy step forward. *Missionaries*, 85.

Norway has 40 churches with 3,437 members; 221 baptisms. The churches report material advance in contributions both for church expenses and benevolence. A general missionary, from Morgan Park Seminary, has been put in the southern district which includes Christiania, the capital. The fiftieth anniversary of the work is to be observed in Christiania in June. *Missionaries*, 34.

SOME STRIKING TOTALS

A few totals will be found worthy of attention. The number of missionaries in heathen lands last year was 641; total native workers, 4,971; number of organized churches, 1,384; Sunday schools, 1,572, with 59,212 scholars; theological seminaries and training schools, 24, with

1,294 scholars; colleges, 3, with 73 scholars; boarding and high schools, 100, with 8,257 boys and 3,640 girls; elementary schools, 1,771, with 29,012 boys and 15,574 girls; schools of all grades, 1,898, with 57,850 pupils under instruction, 1,548 of whom united with the church last year.

But these are not all the totals of significance. Read these concerning church support and benevolence, remembering that these are the contributions of the native Christians, nearly all of whom count pennies as we count dollars when it comes to wages. The native contributions for church expenses, support of pastors and other workers, amounted to \$67,781; for education, not including tuition fees, \$42,003; for missions and other benevolences, \$23,230; making a total contribution of \$133,014. This was nearly one-fourth as much as our churches, young people's societies, Sunday schools and individuals gave last year for the work of foreign missions. The medical work shows 22 hospitals and 30 dispensaries; receipts in fees were \$6,437; number of patients treated, 75,741; number of medical missionaries, 45.

The European totals give: Ordained and unordained preachers, 2,193; organized churches, 1,125; total regular meeting places, 1,770; entirely self-supporting churches, 179; theological schools, 4, with 114 students; contributions for self-support, \$563,526; contributions for benevolence, \$33,311; a total of \$596,837, a decrease from the year 1908 of \$41,284.

Thus we have glanced at all the fields in which the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society is at work, and in many of which the Women's Foreign Societies are also in allied service. The hasty survey must at least impress the reader with the vast scope of the opportunity and obligation. There is not a mission field today, either abroad or at home, that does not present just and pressing claim for an enlargement of missionary activities. Let us as Baptists rejoice that we are doing so much for the evangelization of the world; then let us regret that we are not doing vastly more, and regret so effectually as to set about the larger things

for which we are divinely commissioned. To fill out the glance at fields here given, do not fail to send for the Society's an-

nual report, which is complete and admirably gotten up, including the financial statements.



CHICAGO IN 1832, WHEN THE HOME MISSION SOCIETY WAS ORGANIZED

New World Missions

THE holding of the seventy-eighth annual meeting of the Home Mission Society in Chicago recalls the fact that it was in the trading-post Chicago of 1833 that the young pioneer missionary, Rev. A. B. Freeman, began his arduous labors; and there, toward the close of the ensuing year, by reason of over-exertion and exposure on his missionary tours, laid down his life, sending his farewell message to his reverend father: "I die at my post and in my Master's work." The little church of fifteen members which was organized October 18, 1833, and several others in surrounding towns, have become a host; and the little frame chapel, then built at a cost of \$600, has been succeeded by stately church and educational structures, representing an outlay of millions of dollars. A striking illustration, as the report well says, of the importance of early occupation of strategic points.

Twenty years ago the Society held its annual meeting in Chicago. Then its ap-

pointees numbered 833, now they are 1,663; then they wrought among thirteen nationalities, now they are found among twenty-five; then the total receipts were reported at \$449,444.94, now they reach \$713,268.48. In spite of which growth, the pressure upon the Society for enlargement of its work is as great as at any time during the past twenty years. Indeed, the home mission demands, owing to immigration and frontier development, are far greater than ever before.

The report of the Executive Board treats of changes in the working force; relations with other societies through the Forward Movement and joint district secretaries; proposed new by-laws to fit new conditions; financial inquiry by a special convention committee and some changes in financial methods; the new magazine, *MISSIONS*; the budget for 1910-11; city missions and coöperative advance; pioneer work in the West; the missionary force and its work; the situa-



STATE STREET, BETWEEN MADISON AND LAKE, IN 1833, WHEN FREEMAN BEGAN WORK

tion in New Mexico; our European populations; Cuba and Porto Rico; the Indians; church edifice work and needs; the California relief fund educational work; and united effort for the Negroes. There are also special reports from the field, a full financial statement, and statistics of the year. What follows is drawn from the reports.

MISSIONARY PASTORS AND TEACHERS

It is easy to say "sixteen hundred missionary workers," but impossible to realize what the activities of these sixteen hundred men and women—the great majority of them men and preachers—mean to the hundreds of communities in which they serve. A thousand of them were in the western States and Territories, 33 in Mexico, 46 in Cuba, 45 in Porto Rico, 75 in New England; 331 of them were at work among the foreign populations; and 300 were teachers in the Negro, Indian, Mexican, Cuban and Porto Rican schools of the Home Mission Society. Every one of them all was a positive Christian influence and force.

The figures tell something of the results, as for example, 10,126 baptisms and 9,750 received by letter, or a total of 19,876 additions to the mission churches, whose total membership is 79,545. Then, 172 new churches were organized; and that means that nearly 172 communities have for the first time regular gospel privileges. The mission-

ary pastors supplied all together 3,194 churches and out-stations. If ever you had lived or visited where there was no church, these figures would tell an eloquent story. If the aggregate of 126,731 sermons preached does not impress you, that of 354,098 religious visits made indicates a large personal service and helpfulness. For those who can read figures through the lens of the imagination these totals of seventy-seven years are given:

RESULTS OF SEVENTY-SEVEN YEARS

Number of commissions to missionaries and teachers.....	41,260
Weeks of service reported.....	1,355,566
Sermons preached	3,284,591
Prayer meetings attended.....	1,677,241
Religious visits to families and individuals	8,800,885
Persons baptized	234,160
Churches organized	6,389

Nearly 6,400 churches planted since the home missionaries began work in 1833, and more than 234,000 converts baptized into membership. Such facts make the cause loom large. In these Christian forces lie the strength and soundness of the State. This ingathered host means consecrated faithfulness on the part of the missionaries, of whom 41,260 were under commission in the three-quarters of a century.

THE PIONEER WORK

Pioneer missionary work in the West continues to be a conspicuous feature.

The inrush of population to regions formerly regarded as of but little value agriculturally is enormous. The reports of the Field Secretary, general superintendents and general missionaries, tell of the tremendous pressure upon us to keep pace with these developments. The president of one of the trans-continental railways in a statement made in April of this year, says:

Business development west of the Missouri River has been extraordinary. It was thought the new coal mines would afford a surplus of fuel, but the Puget Sound territory needs all it can get. The influx of settlers into Montana from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan is unprecedented. Last year's movement is larger beyond any comparison. It is not an unusual sight to see trainload after trainload of these settlers. A trainload in that country means something, because there are scarcely any grades and one train will contain forty cars of settlers. The Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound Road has done more in the two years it has been operating in Montana in the way of bringing actual settlers there than has been accomplished in the last twenty-five years. The establishment of a number of experimental farms demonstrated what that soil and climate would produce.

The migration of about 80,000 Americans the past year to the attractive agricultural districts of northwestern Canada, has in many instances resulted in the depletion of our churches in the West and retarded their progress to self-support.

In the Southwest, developments are also rapid—Oklahoma, by reason of our vigorous cultivation of the field, has become already a great Baptist territory, where costly church edifices in the principal cities are taking the place of the modest structures built by the Society's aid, fifteen to twenty years ago.

SELF-SUPPORT INCREASING, BUT NOT SO FAST AS NEW NEEDS

About forty mission churches became self-supporting during the year; and seventy others asked for less aid. At least eighty churches were organized and reports show that 140 new fields should be occupied. Hence, the increased resources demanded for advance work are much greater than the amount available from the discontinuance of aid to churches that have become self-supporting. Indeed, the painstaking survey of western fields recently made by our superintendents of missions and our general missionaries



THE SAME LOCALITY IN CHICAGO IN 1910

shows that twice the amount we are now expending in the West could be most wisely used. In the budget of 1910-11, it has been deemed impracticable to make the increase asked for; indeed, only about \$14,000 more has been included for this purpose.

NEW MEXICO'S DECISION

New Mexico remains, as hitherto, in the field long cultivated by the Society. This is in accordance with the express action of the New Mexico Baptist Convention at Las Vegas, in December last, after the attention of the denomination in the territory had been fully and forcibly called through their own representatives to the question of their future alignment.

OUR EUROPEAN POPULATIONS

Immigration from Europe is again at flood tide. The arrival of 30,000 per week, and 8,000 or 9,000 per day at the port of New York is frequently reported. Never was the call more imperative for instant, aggressive, missionary work for multitudes of these who have never been touched by evangelical influences.

The latest statistics give the German Baptist churches a membership of 30,536, and 1,856 baptisms during the year; the Swedish Baptist churches 28,368, with 1,248 baptisms; the Danish Baptists, 4,000; and the Norwegian Baptists, 2,250. If to these 65,000 other nationalities are added, doubtless there are not less than 90,000 who may be regarded as fruits of our mission work in this field. The whole number of missionaries to these European populations last year was 317.

CUBA AND PORTO RICO

Results of the Society's liberal and aggressive policy in missionary and church edifice work in those lands where, eleven years ago, Baptists were almost unknown, are merely the beginning of larger returns if we but follow up vigorously the advantage gained. Larger demands are the penalty of success. The condition and needs of these fields are so cogently presented in the reports referred to that a repetition here is unnecessary. It is quite remarkable how evenly has been the development of our work in Cuba and

Porto Rico, as shown by the following table:

	CUBA	PORTO RICO
Number of churches.....	44	38
Number of out-stations..	68	73
Baptisms last year.....	307	289
Church members	2,218	1,923
Sunday schools	42	47
Enrollment in Sunday S.	1,630	1,984
Number of church edifices	29	21
Number of parsonages...	7	6
Value of church property.	\$100,000	\$98,000
Value of school property.	50,000	2,000

ALMOST A MILLION FOR CHURCHES

Thirty years have passed since the Executive Board of this Society, in 1880, took the first steps looking toward the establishment of a distinct Church Edifice Gift Fund to aid mission churches in the erection of houses of worship. During this period more than 2,000 churches have thus been aided. More than \$900,000 has been appropriated, of which, in round numbers, about \$170,000 was derived from legacies and \$225,000 from invested funds. By timely help from this source, hundreds of mission churches have been enabled to build sooner and better than if unaided and have accordingly acquired a standing which would otherwise have been impossible.

Greatly enlarged resources for this department will be needed, if the Society is to do anything adequate in city mission work, where the greatest financial problem is how to command the means for the purchase of suitable sites and the erection of houses of worship in keeping, architecturally, with other city structures.

There have been frequent demands the past year for grants by the Society to acquire sites for chapels in new towns that are springing up rapidly all over the West. Other denominations have means for this purpose, while we have none. They can obtain choice locations at low figures early in the history of these places; while we, at length, have to take what we can get and pay from twice to five times what a good site would have cost at first. Five thousand dollars annually for this purpose would enable us to seize golden opportunities for the denomination in twenty or thirty western towns every year.



PUBLICATION SOCIETY EXHIBIT, WITH COLPORTAGE WAGON

The Publication Society's Work



ACCORDING to the annual report, the results of the year have been gratifying, and every department has been pushed vigorously. Special attention is called to the new books in the realm of religious literature, to the Keystone International Graded Sunday School Lessons, the demand for which has exceeded the highest expectations. This indicates approval of the Society's belief that it has "produced a series which is not excelled, and of which Baptists may well be proud." The missionary operations have been considerably enlarged during the year, new territory has been entered, a number of new colportage wagons have been put in the field with new men to use them, and several new city missionaries have been appointed. Three of the six branch houses have been closed on the ground of expense, the home office and the branch houses at Boston, Chicago and St. Louis remaining as order-filling and general sales centers. The Swedish

department has been transferred to the Swedish General Conference, which has purchased the Swedish paper and the plates and stock of the Society's Swedish publications and will conduct its own publishing in future.

The China Baptist Publication Society has been aided by a grant for the support of colporters in the Chinese Empire, and last year a donation of \$3,000 was made from the funds of the Publishing Department to assist the China Society in erecting and maintaining a new printing house. A member of the Board gave \$1,000 of the amount. The Convention Annual was issued by the Society, and a considerable number of pamphlets on social questions prepared by the Social Service Commission of the Convention have been published. The Society has striven in every way to advance the interests of the Convention as a unifying force in our denominational life. It has continued to coöperate with the other societies in the Forward Movement and other enterprises of common interest, joining them in a plan for the promotion of missionary instruction and giving in the Sunday



PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE SKYSCRAPER CHICAGO OF TO-DAY, TAKEN FROM

schools, with the Forward Movement as the principal and common agency for this work in an effort to secure \$150,000 from the Sunday schools during the coming year. "Especially have we been glad to cooperate in the publication of *MISSIONS*," says the report. "We profoundly desire the success of the magazine, shall take our full part in the financial and other responsibilities connected with it, and will do our utmost at headquarters, at our branches, and through our forces in the field to promote its circulation." The Society is also ready to join district secretarial forces wherever this is found practicable.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

More and more attention is being paid to religious education in Sunday schools and churches. The Society's department of education has prepared a literature dealing with methods of teaching and other phases of Sunday school work, and furnishes suggestions every month along these lines in *The Baptist Teacher*, *Service*, and other papers. Teacher-training work has been made a specialty. A bureau of information has also been conducted, and teacher-training has been vigorously promoted, not only in the sale of books but in actual training of teachers. Last year 8,350 teachers were pursuing courses of training studies. It is

estimated that in the last three years about 35,000 persons have taken up this work in greater or less degree. This is certainly promising for the schools. Bible study through the correspondence method has been started by the department, and Sunday school institutes and conferences have been held, while lectures, addresses and sermons by the various secretaries and Sunday school missionaries have been given in the churches. Colleges and seminaries have also been reached by this work. The Society "is directly and diligently dealing with the work of religious teaching and training." The work of the young people's department is in a large way educational, as well, and an educational purpose controls all of the literature and much of the work of the Sunday school missionaries.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT

A year ago the Society took over the organization and educational work of the Baptist Young People's Union of America in the North and created a young people's department. The report says, "there has been a willing acceptance of the new order, and this new department bids fair to bring about greater unanimity among our Baptist young people than was before possible."

Dr. Shailer Mathews' course in "The Social Gospel" has been popular, as it



THE ROOF OF THE HOTEL LA SALLE: THE DOWNTOWN SECTION

ought to be, for it is rightly declared to be one of the most helpful and satisfying courses yet provided. "The Gospel at Work in Modern Life" will be the next course in this series. *Service* gives emphasis and large space to missionary instruction, its Conquest Missionary Meeting being the outstanding feature of interest and helpfulness.

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT

The Missionary and Bible Secretary says: The past year has been a busy one for those who have the care, not only of office administration, but of field service. Nearly three months of the year have been spent in field work. In all our work we are seeking sympathetic relations and closest alliances with State Boards, so that the work may be helpful to those who are in leadership upon the field where we are working side by side. We avoid all duplication of work.

The missionary operations of the Society grow in importance with our study of what the Society has been able to do in pioneer work; of the fields into which we are invited, and are most fitted to enter. We have a strong desire to enlarge our work along the lines in which we are now operating; there is constant pressure upon us to do it, but we are straitened in our resources. At a meeting of the national representatives of City Mission work in Cleveland, the Society was urged

to raise a ten thousand dollar fund for the purpose of printing and distributing literature for our Baptist work among the rapidly increasing foreign population. This should be done. This same resolution invited the Society to enter more heartily into city evangelism in the use of colporters. Our work in this respect should be enlarged.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS

The Society is the Sunday School Society of Baptists in this nation. From the beginning of its life until now it has put forth its best endeavors in the establishment and maintenance of Sunday schools from one end of the land to the other. While our Southern brethren have now their Sunday School Board, there was a period when a large part of the Sunday schools in the Southland owed their inception and existence to the work of the missionaries of this Society, and for many years could have made no progress without the Publication Society's helping hand. And while the Society has withdrawn its two branches of distribution from Dallas and Atlanta, this department continues its work in the interest of Sunday schools of both whites and Negroes in the South. Our busy workers, both Sunday school missionaries and colporters, continue to plant and organize new Sunday schools, and while the number of new schools is not so great as

in former years, those planted are put upon a permanent basis, and become the roots out of which grow strong Baptist churches. The Society never has done more solid work than it is now doing in this field, and never has had such fine material to put into Baptist schools with its new system of graded work and lessons.

COLPORTAGE

The common sense, scriptural, and successful way to get the gospel to the people is to go where they are and give it to them. No modern method can be devised to take the place of house-to-house visitation. The Society has been doing this pioneer and individual work with renewed diligence. The last annual report shows that 184,025 families were visited by our colporters. It has been an immense work with great results. While the number of our wagons has reached sixty-six, we are importuned most earnestly for more workers. We need to place them not only in sparsely and newly settled districts, but in our great cities, to grapple with people of foreign tongues and give the gospel to them in their own languages. We are working in coöperation with our City Mission Societies in New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland and other places. Last year we made mention of a gift of a wagon for New Mexico; this year we report that the same gentleman has given three more new wagons, horses, and all equipment for this same territory, and is supporting five men as colporter missionaries. Four more wagons are being constructed, to be sent into Wyoming, making five wagons in that State. Still greater plans are in consideration for other western States and Territories.

CHAPEL CAR

These engines of power are still on the tracks, and are moving with the force of a practical gospel. Wherever the car goes, salvation is sure to follow and new life to spring up. There are many places where heroic effort was made to maintain church life, but which met with failure until the car appeared, when, in a few weeks, the church work was on a solid foundation. Dead churches have been resurrected and a new era ushered in for

the life of the community. We have more applications for the services of the cars than we can possibly meet. On the fields where the cars are at work, the fullest recognition is made of the State Conventions and their work. The workers everywhere are most cordially welcomed by the people.

One car, "Messenger of Peace," has been set apart this year to work among railroad men. This experiment will have the hearty and efficient support of railroad officials. Work among railroad men has heretofore been very successful, though done sporadically. While in a few instances we have been compelled to pay heavy expense in transportation, five cars are now running through the generosity of the railroad companies without cost for transportation. Great work has been done this year; nearly a thousand conversions have been reported, and 305 baptisms.

Chapel car results up to March 31 are as follows: Number of churches organized, 164; meeting houses built, 135; Bible schools organized, 277; baptisms, 6,877; conversions reported, 15,000. The attempt to raise a fund for the cars has not succeeded, and we therefore trust the subscribers to the Sustaining Fund will continue their annual subscriptions. This work should be put upon a permanent basis.

THE YEAR'S SUMMARY

The receipts from regular sales in the Publishing Department are \$751,735.18. Merchandise, \$389,133.07; periodicals, \$362,602.11. Last year the aggregate receipts in this department were \$755,752.08. This shows a decrease for the year of \$4,016.90. In the Missionary Department the receipts from churches, Sunday schools, individuals, and income from invested funds, bequests, etc., were \$171,386.49. The amount received from churches and individuals, as provided for under the budget, was \$98,455.58. For Bible Work receipts from all regular sources were \$7,438.35. The entire amount coming into the Missionary and Bible Department, counting the donations made by the Publishing Department, was \$178,824. In addition to this sum, permanent and conditional funds re-

ceived amounted to \$17,450. The total amount received from all sources during the year was \$1,100,555, an increase over the previous year of \$102,698.

The average issue of the Society's 33 Sunday school periodicals was 2,246,949. The total issue of copies during the year reached the large total of 53,252,732. The *Advanced Quarterly* leads all the periodicals, with an average issue of 432,912 copies. The new graded series has an average issue of 88,756 for the seven publications.

RECORD OF SERVICE

1909-1910 From Begin'g

Number of missionaries and workers	129	5,280
Books sold	32,839	1,108,008
Books given away.....	2,683	203,532
Pages of tracts distributed	705,758	55,261,051
Sermons and addresses	22,644	1,190,112
Prayer meetings held..	6,539	224,230
Families visited.....	66,873	2,512,096
Persons baptized.....	1,701	41,809
Churches constituted..	23	1,710
Sunday schools organized	208	14,848
Institutes held and addressed	1,178	21,104



Baptists and the Laymen's Movement

Resolutions Adopted at the Baptist Rally of the Men's Missionary Congress and Subsequently Adopted by the Northern Baptist Convention

We, Baptist delegates to the Men's National Missionary Congress, assembled in Chicago, desire to record the following:

1. That we express our profound gratitude for the Laymen's Missionary Movement, and the great series of conventions which have culminated in this Congress. For the interest awakened in our churches; for the enthusiasm developed among our laymen; for the encouragement given our pastors; for the help derived from so splendid an exhibition of interdenominational fellowship; for the strong missionary impulses stirred within us;

For all these and other blessings we render thanks to Almighty God, and pray that the Movement may continue to grow

in strength and influence until all the Christian men in America are united in the great crusade for the Christianization of the world.

2. That we venture the opinion that the time is near for the Laymen's Missionary Movement so to adjust its policy as to include all distinctively denominational missionary work both at home and abroad, and that we do hereby request the General Committee of the Movement to consider the desirability of thus extending the scope of its propaganda.

3. That we recognize the present as constituting an opportunity of unparalleled proportions, placing us under most solemn obligation to conserve all that has been gained through this great Laymen's Movement; that we believe we shall be most shortsighted and disloyal if we do not put forth every effort to extend the work so auspiciously begun and promising such large ultimate financial and spiritual results; that we pledge ourselves to pray and work and study for the larger enlistment of our people; to the end that we as a denomination may more perfectly obey the command of our Lord to preach the gospel to every creature.

4. That we endorse the plan already tentatively outlined by which the laymen on the Boards of Managers and the new General Committees of our three great Missionary Societies may form a Joint Committee for giving general direction to the laymen's missionary work of our denomination—a plan which assures the continuance of the present touch with the General Laymen's Movement, the financing of whatever measures may be adopted for the prosecution of the work and the union of all our missionary forces.

5. That we recommend to the three general missionary societies of the denomination that they enter into conference with the General Council of the Baptist Brotherhood with a view to working out such coöperative measures as may seem wise and feasible to secure the organization in every Baptist church of a Baptist Brotherhood, which shall form local points of contact for the larger Laymen's Missionary Movement.

6. That we endorse the suggestion of the Laymen's Missionary Movement as to the characteristics of the standard missionary church, to introduce these elements of efficiency into their local organizations.

The Men's National Missionary Congress

IT is impossible in this number to do more than mention the great Laymen's Congress in Chicago which came as the culmination of the national publicity campaign that had carried through seventy-five conventions in as many cities of the country, and had drawn together over a hundred thousand delegates. For four days the great Auditorium in Chicago was filled with men, a most impressive sight. Men from every State and Territory, from Canada, from many foreign lands, a delegation of four thousand met to consider the claims of world evangelization and to assume individual responsibility for a share in it. The program included thirty set addresses, covering all phases of foreign mission effort and general inspirational topics. Besides this there were denominational conferences on one afternoon, and group conferences on another. It was a great meeting, unlike any other yet held in this country, and rightly regarded as deeply expressive of the awakened interest of a host of strong laymen in the work of the Christian church.

The power of the meetings grew to the end. The men had come with a purpose, and they were on hand session after session. It was an intensely earnest body of men, intelligent, responsive, easily moved to enthusiasm. One spectator said, "That company can swing the nation. Every man there is a dynamo." There was a tremendous sense of lay power about the meeting, and how the men did sing the grand hymns of the church! The convention went on record by the adoption of a national missionary policy. This recognizes the immediate world-wide presentation of the gospel message to be the central and commanding obligation resting upon all Christian churches; accepts as a working policy for effort among non-Christian peoples an average of one missionary to every 25,000 people to be evangelized, this requiring the quadrupling of the present force of workers and an increase of offerings from \$11,000,000 last year to \$45,000,000 annually; declares conviction that the laymen are equally responsible with the ministers to pray and

plan, give and work, and that this work is the work of the organized church, and its natural leaders the ministers and missionary agencies of the various churches, while the Laymen's Missionary Movement is simply to help strengthen these leaders and agencies; urges the adoption by every church of regular and thorough methods of missionary education and finance, culminating once each year in an organized personal canvass of each congregation to secure the systematic and proportionate contributions of every member; recommends the universal adoption of the scriptural plan of a missionary offering every week; the formation in every church of a strong missionary committee, and in each city or country a coöperating committee of the Laymen's Missionary Movement; reminds all Christians of the duty of habitual prayer for missionaries, native Christians, pastors and churches at home, that laborers may be thrust forth into all harvest fields, and that the unity of the church may be realized and the glory of God be universally revealed.

This expression was passed by a rising vote on the closing evening, and then the doxology was sung with impressive power. The Movement will seek to conserve the force already acquired and increase its effectiveness as a stimulating agency. As such it has had phenomenal success and has a wonderful mission before it. May it be, as someone puts it, "a movement not of orations and evaporations, but of coöperations and continuations."

In this connection it is noteworthy that the Movement is taking on the world-inclusive scope, slowly but inevitably. The denominations which form the constituency are organizing along the inclusive lines of home and foreign missions, after the Canadian plan, so that all mission interests are represented and the unity begins here that is exemplified in the common purpose of the time in all Christian effort. The Baptists in their rally adopted the broad platform for our own denominational development of a Baptist Laymen's Movement, and requested the general committee of the Movement to

consider the desirability of thus extending the scope of its propaganda. As elsewhere stated, the Northern Baptist Convention adopted the conference policy, and immediate steps will be taken to press the work so that follow-up work may be done, and the splendid impulse of the laymen's campaign be carried forward. The Laymen's Movement will receive hearty support from our denomination in future as in the past, and with organized forces we shall be able to plan and do large things, linking the Baptist Brotherhood with the Movement in a plan to reach every man in every church and help bring in the day of universal systematic benevolence. That is something significant enough to work for, even if it does seem like a dream of the missionary millenium.

H. B. G.



Cuba and the Color Line

The drawing of the color line in Cuba is already showing serious results. The Negroes have been organizing, and one of their leaders, Gen. Estenoz, went through the island stirring up resentment against the government for its failure to fulfil ante-election promises of Negro preferment. Disaffection was spreading and an outbreak was likely when President Gomez forestalled this by the sudden arrest of Estenoz and a score or more of his companions, on the charge of stirring up strife. This may serve for the present, but furnishes little security for the stability of the government. A well-informed writer in the *Evening Post* says "the truth is that the Gomez administration is universally believed to be in office purely for what its members can get out of their jobs," and that with graft and bribery conspicuous, a debt approximating sixty millions and taxation so heavy that large sections of the population are paying from 24 to 26½ per cent. of their income to support the government, the intelligent and thoughtful Cubans can see no way of escape except in another American intervention. If that becomes necessary, it will probably

be a long one, indefinite indeed. Whether that would be desirable for either the Cuban people at large or the United States is not at all clear.



Worthy of Imitation

BY REV. A. F. UFFORD
MISSIONARY AT SHAOHSING, EAST CHINA

THE denominational papers bring news of great activity in the churches toward raising the budget. Here is a copy of a letter that I received not long ago from a Christian clerk in the Shaohsing telegraph office. The young man is a member of the Presbyterian church in Soochow, but a regular attendant at our church while in Shaohsing. He speaks and writes a little English as do all the clerks in the telegraph office. Instead of using duplex or single envelopes for the weekly offering in our church, a flat bamboo stick is used with the name of the contributor written upon it in Chinese characters. The money that we give is wrapped in a bit of paper and tied to the stick, which is then put in the basket just as you would put your envelope in every Sunday morning. Now if you have the idea of the bamboo stick and also the fact that the young man was a stranger to our method of taking the offering, I will give you the letter. Here it is:

RIO ROAD, Jan. 3, 1910.

DEAR SIR:

Will you please let me understand that what subscription collecting at every Sunday morning which I saw you always supply with money and sometimes with a short stick?

If can let me have little part I wish to do it.

With my best regards to Mrs. Ufford.

Yours sincerely,

The example of this young Chinese in seeking a part in the current expenses of preaching at his first opportunity on moving to a new place is worthy of widespread imitation in America as well as in China, is it not?



Devotional

A Prayer for the Church

GOD, *Who hast knit together Thine elect in one communion and fellowship in the mystical body of Thy dear Son, unite us in true fellowship in furtherance of the Gospel, both at home and in heathen lands. Use each of us as Thou wilt in preparing Thy way; make us to abound more and more in prayers and in free-will offerings for the extension of Thy kingdom throughout the world; bestow on us the manifold gifts of Thy Holy Spirit, and grant us grace to stir up those gifts and use them always to Thy glory, and the salvation of mankind; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.*



Subjects for Prayer

THANKSGIVING for the glory of the mission committed to the Church; for the faith and devotion of those who are working in the mission field; and for the growth of the Church in the mission field.

PENITENCE for the work undone, the social wrongs permitted, and the multitudes unreached in lands called Christian; for the lack of compassion for the sheep without a shepherd in non-Christian lands; and for the blindness that fails to see the greatness of the present opportunity.

PETITION that God may bring home to the mind and conscience of the whole Church its responsibility for the evangelization of the world.



Prayer and Character

The fact is that character is the basis of all prayer. As a man is, so he prays. He cannot be shallow and frivolous by nature, and yet pray with depth and intensity; he cannot be mediocre, and make superior and exalted demands on life; he cannot, with a torn and distracted per-

sonality, concentrate so as to generate force in prayer.

What has been said of perseverance applies equally to the other conditions laid down as necessary to success in prayer—such as intensity, faith, self-discipline, concentration. These qualities cannot be suddenly called into being when required for the exercise of prayer if they have not their *home* already in the nature, and are not growing and developing there. The semblance of them we may conjure up, but not the reality; and God takes only realities into account. . . . If we look closely at the conditions themselves, we shall find that they are simply *a demand for character*.—SWETENHAM.

A proud, or vain, or worldly minded man may use a manual of prayer, but he cannot be devout, because devotion is the application of an humble heart to God, as its only happiness.—WILLIAM LAW.



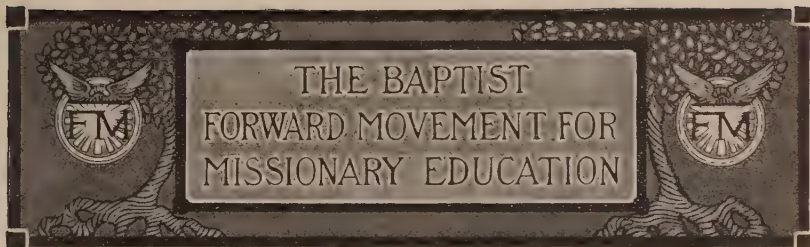
The Real Issue

East and West have already come into touch with one another . . . and the world's greatest conflict is hourly growing more imminent. There can be but one issue—the strongest life will prevail. It is not creed which has to be balanced against creed, nor science against superstition, nor color against color, but it is life against life.—BERNARD LUCAS.



Hungry Africa

I passed through tribe after tribe that, as far as I could learn, had never seen a missionary. Everything tended to indicate that they were undoubtedly what are called *raw heathen*; yet the people of many towns begged me for teachers and preachers. I cannot begin to tell you how my heart went out to them. I assure you it is an exceedingly pathetic thing to stand in the midst of a great throng of ignorant, degraded human beings who beg for the bread of life as a child begs his parent for food, when you know you are unable to satisfy their hunger.—BISHOP ISAIAH B. SCOTT.



The Missionary Exhibit

ONE of the intensely interesting features of the Chicago program was the Missionary Exhibit, secured and arranged by Secretary J. M. Moore of the Forward Movement. The like of it has not before been conceived or attempted at the anniversaries. In scope, variety, picturesqueness and effectiveness it was admirable, and an object-lesson of great value. Not only did Mr. Moore make the exhibit attractive, but he saw to it that it attracted attention outside of the ordinary circles of meeting-goers. He invited Sun-school groups and young people's societies from the different divisions of the city, and fixed special occasions for them,

sometimes a stereopticon exhibition in the evening, sometimes a visit to the Japanese tea-room, where Japanese young women were in readiness to receive, and at certain hours to serve tea to callers.

The Hyde Park Baptist Church magnanimously turned over its entire Sunday school and vestry rooms for this purpose, and all the space was filled on the main floor. The six missionary societies associated in the Forward Movement were here represented in a unified exposition for the first time in our denominational history, but not for the last, be sure. There was a common plan and relation, and the whole was instructive and enter-



THE MISSION STUDY CORNER IN SECRETARY MOORE'S GREAT EXHIBIT



JAPANESE TEA ROOM, WHERE AFTERNOON TEA WAS SERVED BY NATIVE JAPANESE

taining. During the intervals between sessions the rooms were crowded, and missionaries, with a corps of assistants, were in charge of the exhibits, ready to answer questions. The literature of all departments was fully displayed, and it is safe to say that few of our people had adequate idea of the wealth of material which is at command to make missionary meetings, social gatherings and Sunday school classes interesting.

The most conspicuous single exhibit was the irrigation model, twenty-one feet long, showing the watersheds of Salt River and Tonto Creek, the Roosevelt dam, 280 feet high and 1,080 feet long on top, the Tonto Reservoir, and a portion of the land irrigated. This was loaned and set up by the United States Reclamation Service, and made a center for the views of western scenery freely furnished by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company and a display of the Home Mission literature concerning the Great West.

The first thing seen on entering the exhibit from the front was the stand of MISSIONS, with the copies of the May anniversary number. Here many subscriptions were taken and many inquiries an-

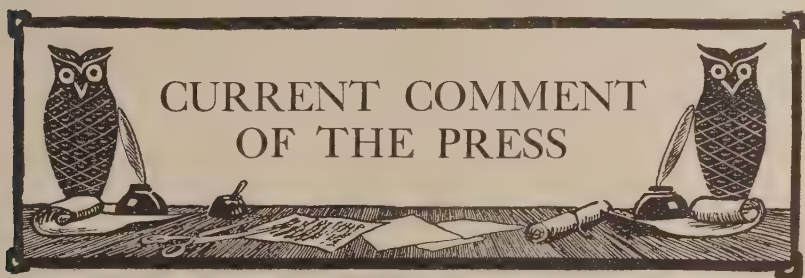
swered by two young women from the Training School, who were enthusiastic advocates of the merits of the magazine. Next on the same side of the room was the large display of the Publication Society, in charge of Manager Major of Chicago, who never had a more tasteful arrangement or better selection of books. Directly in front of it was a real colportage wagon, No. 68, spick and span, with its traveling outfit, including the folding oven invented by Superintendent Joe P. Jacobs, who can not only fold his tent and bed but also his cook-stove and silently steal away—or steal away, at least.

In the center of the great room was the most artistic booth, the Japanese bower and tea room, with its maps and mottoes, charts and posters, setting forth the strategic place of the Island Empire, which is to be studied by the Sunday schools this fall in their missionary lessons. Next to this was the section displaying China, Africa, India, Assam, Burma and the Philippines. Here were many interesting things, among them a model of a thatched dwelling in Siam, portraits of Carey and Ashmore, and a panorama

of Prayer Meeting Hill at Ongole. The Indian collection was furnished by Missionary Petzoldt, of the Crow Mission, who was present with Mrs. Petzoldt to greet the visitors. Superintendent Brewer brought some cloaks and rugs from Mexico, besides the men's hats, larger even than our ladies wear, and many lesser articles. The Negro Schools were illustrated by photographic collections and industrial work; the city and immigrant problems found space, and sections were given to the school work, ornaments, curios and literature illustrating the fields and work of the Women's Foreign and

Home Societies. The Forward Movement had its place, naturally, and its literature bore witness to its activities. Missionary education in the Sunday school made a good showing, and the primary teacher who does not know about the curio boxes on Africa, Japan and the American Indian has something to discover and use.

One thing is certain, that every visitor to the Missionary Exhibit has a new idea of the provision made by the Societies for missionary inspiration and instruction. Well done, Mr. Secretary. You have made one more forward movement.



Wide Open Hospitality

The Examiner: The University of Chicago threw wide its doors and its heart to the great host of Baptists that accepted its cordial invitation to meet under its roof-tree—or several of them—during anniversary week. Its abundant hospitality as host of the Convention deserves the hearty appreciation, not only of the immediate recipients of it, but of all whom they represent. Dean Shailer Mathews, on whose shoulders was laid the general ordering of the arrangements, fulfilled his heavy task with admirable foresight and insight, and has been indefatigable in his efforts to provide every possible comfort and convenience for the delegates. The noble buildings of the University are a wonder and a delight, and the delegates are made welcome wherever they wish to go in the satisfaction of a justifiable curiosity. No hurtful theological microbes were visible in the sunny air which welcomed them to the stately precincts over which broods the spirit of its late and much lamented president, and where presides his capable and genial successor. And the wise and happy arrangement for two daily devotional services, led by Dr. James A. Francis, inaugurated a new, and it is to be hoped, a permanent feature of

the annual gathering. Its purpose was, as Dean Mathews told the writer, to emphasize the spiritual side of this great missionary assembly, and I am happy to record that the object has been fully accomplished. These semi-diurnal meetings have been a source of genuine spiritual uplift to all who could attend them, and some 900 people have daily availed themselves of the privilege. There are not many devotional services in these days where seats are at a premium.



The Other Chicago

The Standard: Welcome to Chicago! It is twenty years since the Baptists of Chicago had the pleasure of entertaining the denominational societies, as they met in annual conference, in May of 1890. Great changes have taken place since then, both in the city and in our denominational affairs. Then the Midway was a tangle of scrub oak and briars, and the present campus of our university was a cow pasture. Then the great Columbian Exposition was only a dream; now it is an inspiring memory. Then the sluggish river emptied its filth into the lake; now the lake makes use of this channel to send its clear and cleansing blue water on its way to the gulf.

In 1890 no whisper of "coördination" had been heard. Each society pursued its own sweet, independent way. Now the three general societies and the three societies of women unite in presenting a common budget to the denomination, and the Northern Baptist Convention furnishes a clearing house for all our denominational activities. Welcome, thrice welcome, delegates and visitors, to the Northern Baptist Convention! We rejoice not only in your coming, but because you gather in denominational rather than society convention.



The Laymen's Movement

The Standard: Baptists may well congratulate themselves that they are among the first of the great denominations to endorse a world-wide missionary policy. The Laymen's Missionary Movement may not at once include home mission endeavor in its propaganda, but the time is coming when it must enlarge its scope and encircle the globe with its splendid efforts to enlist men in all departments of the work of the kingdom.



Missions in the Magazines

Almost every magazine which we take up this month has something to say about Secretary Knox's plan for the neutralization of Manchuria. In the *Independent* for April 21 there are two interesting articles on the subject—"Japan in Manchuria" and "The Present Situation in China." It is stated that it is Japan's desire to exclude the world from North China and that it is time for the United States to take some steps to prevent such action. Upon the position of the United States, England and Germany in the matter depends the preservation of the open door in China. In connection with these articles it is amusing to read "The Far East Again" in the April number of the *Contemporary Review*. This presents the situation from an Englishman's point of view. He says that the open-door scheme will do for the United States but would change conditions in Manchuria wholly to the detriment of Japan and partially to that of Russia, each of whom purchased such advantages as they now enjoy there at an appalling cost of blood and money. "Mr. Knox's Far Eastern policy," he concludes, "is a new and a revolutionary departure in the politics of the world. One might characterize it summarily by saying that it is an ingenious and resolute endeavor to assimilate European to American political methods, to substitute com-

mercial, industrial and cultured development for military equipment."

In the same number of the *Contemporary Review* is an interesting paper on "Persia," showing why foreign control is indispensable in that country. The *American Magazine* for May, in "The Hired City," tells of the hardships of the foreigners in the mills and iron works of Pittsburg. In the *Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly* for April is an article on "Prince Ito: His Life-work and His Influence upon the National Policy of Japan."

"College Men and the Bible," in the *Century* for May, makes note of the extension of the Bible study movement from American colleges to those of other lands. "Last year 80,000 college men in eighteen different countries were engaged in studying this great book of the nations in an intelligent and voluntary fashion. National secretaries giving their entire time to this far-reaching enterprise are now leading the work in five countries, while national councils of scholars are devoting their thought to the preparation of literature appropriate to the needs of these respective lands. It would be difficult to predict the future results which must accrue from this world federation of college men around the Bible."

The *Fortnightly Review* for April in "Eyes and No Eyes," speaks of the present unrest in India and says that the Mohammedans are most to be feared among the jarring elements of the population of India. "They are a homogeneous people, closely united by their religion. . . . If the formula 'India for the Indians' is ever translated into fact it will probably mean India for the Mohammedans." The author speaks of the need of radical reform in the faulty education which England has established in India and quotes a Parsee gentleman who said that his people wanted their children to receive religious instruction and moral training and that the English system of education does not give this.

In the May issue of the *Cosmopolitan* is an article on "Industrial Mexico," presenting mostly the business opportunities. It is of missionary interest, however, because it shows what an awakening there has been among the Mexicans in the past year. "The Call of America" is the title of a pathetic little story of some Italian immigrants told in the monthly magazine number of *Outlook*. In the same issue is an interesting account of life among the Pueblo Indians.

Missionary Program Topics for 1910

<i>January.</i>	THE MISSION WORK OF NORTHERN BAPTISTS.
<i>February.</i>	OUR FOREIGN EDUCATIONAL WORK AND ITS PRODUCTS.
<i>March.</i>	OUR HOME EDUCATIONAL WORK AND RACE PROGRESS.
<i>April.</i>	BAPTIST PRINCIPLES IN EUROPE. (Baptism of Oncken, April 22, 1834.)
<i>May.</i>	MISSIONS TO THE FOREIGNERS IN AMERICA.
<i>June.</i>	FOREIGN MISSIONARY PROBLEMS AND FORCES. (A World Conference Program.)
<i>July.</i>	FRONTIER MISSIONS AND CHURCH BUILDING.
<i>August.</i>	THE CLAIMS OF STEWARDSHIP.
<i>September.</i>	THE GOSPEL BY WAGON AND CAR.
<i>October.</i>	A DAY'S WORK OF A MISSIONARY.
<i>November.</i>	EVANGELIZING THE AMERICAN INDIANS.
<i>December.</i>	TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL LANDS.



Foreign Missionary Problems and Forces

A WORLD MISSIONARY CONFERENCE PROGRAM

1. HYMN: "Fling out the Banner." No. 47.
2. READING: John 17.
3. LET THE LEADER explain what the World Missionary Conference at Edinburgh is. (Arrangements—purpose—personnel.)
4. "PROBLEMS AND FORCES."
 - (a) Supply of workers at home and in mission fields.
 - (b) Methods of work.
5. HYMN: "Jesus Calls Us." No. 74.
6. "RESULTS TO BE LOOKED FOR."
7. "SUBJECTS OF PRAYER FOR CONFERENCE." Quote last paragraph of Mr. Mott's pamphlet.
8. SHORT PRAYER SERVICE, ending with the Lord's Prayer.
9. HYMN: "From Greenland's Icy Mountains." No. 49.

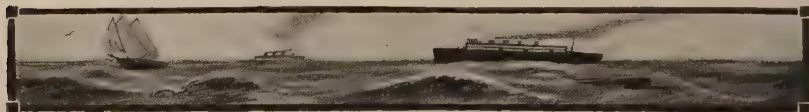
NOTE.—Hymns mentioned in this program are found in "Forward Movement Hymnal." For topic 4 (a) see commissions 1, 2, 5, 6, and for 4 (b) see commissions 3, 4, 7, 8 in John R. Mott's pamphlet "The Coming World Missionary Conference." Also see pamphlet by A. J. Brown, "World Missionary Conference, 1910," and "Prospectus of the World Missionary Conference." All literature mentioned can be secured from the Literature Department of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, Ford Building, Boston.



A Standard Work on Missions

We have fully informed our readers as to the character and importance of the coming World Missionary Conference, meeting in Edinburgh June 14-23. Important as that gathering will be, its greatest influence will be exerted through the unique set of volumes in which eight commissions of twenty members each will bring before the world the elaborate reports of eighteen months' investigation and study of foreign missions. These eight volumes, with an additional one giving a summary of the Conference, of from 300 to 350 pages each, will be attractively bound in cloth. The price will be only \$4 per set, on orders received before the Conference, delivered in any part of the

United States and Canada. The titles of the volumes indicate the scope of the work: I. Carrying the Gospel to All the non-Christian World; II. The Church in the Mission Field; III. Education in Relation to the Christianisation of National Life; IV. The Missionary Message in Relation to non-Christian Religions; V. The Preparation of Missionaries; VI. The Home Base of Missions; VII. Missions and Governments; VIII. Coöperation and the Promotion of Unity; IX. The Conference in Edinburgh, with verbatim reports of evening addresses by men eminent for their fitness to deal with the topics assigned them. Orders for North America, with remittance of \$4, may be addressed to Mr. W. H. Grant, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.



FROM THE FAR LANDS

THE MISSIONARY INTERACTION

I have, here at the Saddle Mountain Church a map of the world, and of the United States hanging on the wall, so that missions need not fail our thought. I am working among the Apache Indians also, and hope soon to do similarly at their church. Saddle Mountain Kiowas gave over \$50 for foreign missions this year, and the Apaches nearly \$15. The Apaches have had the gospel among them only about three and a half years.—HARRY H. TREAT, Saddle Mountain, Okla.

OPEN DOORS IN SIBERIA

From Riga, Rev. S. Lehmann writes: "A few days ago I returned home from a mission journey in Siberia, Omsk and districts, in the vicinity of the Ural coast, and afterwards to Orenburg. God grant His favor and blessing in establishing

mission work there. In the East I had the pleasure of ordaining our dear brother, F. Hoermann, for the ministry. In Siberia there is a large field open for missionary work and many open doors for preaching the gospel in the German and Russian language.—S. LEHMANN.

NEW POSTCARDS

All who have seen the beautiful Oriental postcards of the Foreign Mission Society, colored by hand in Japan, are delighted with them. Handsome in themselves, and illustrating missionary life and scenes in mission lands, they are being widely used for announcements, calendars, wall decorations and personal correspondence. A new lot has just been received from Japan, including views of all our mission fields. A folder telling all about them, as well as about some other

styles, can be had for the asking. The cards sell at 2 for 5 cents, 25 cents a dozen.



MRS. CLARENCE E. CHANEY

DEATH OF MRS. CHANEY

A cablegram was received at the rooms of the Foreign Mission Society, April 20, announcing the death, after a brief illness, of Mrs. C. E. Chaney, of Maubin, Burma. Mrs. Chaney served as a missionary less than six months, having gone out with her husband only last fall. She was a graduate of Mt. Holyoke College in the class of 1904, and after a year of teaching became assistant secretary of the Holyoke Young Women's Christian Association, and later secretary. She possessed the strongest qualifications for the work to which she was called, and her loss is a keen one, not only to her husband and family but to all the mission with which she was connected.

WORK IN NORWAY

The fifteenth anniversary of the opening of Baptist work in Norway will be celebrated at Kristiania by a series of

meetings June 22-27. Saturday and Sunday will be set apart as foreign representative days. An invitation was recently received at the rooms for a representative of the Society to attend the celebration.

COURSE OF STUDY AT THE CONGO EVANGELICAL TRAINING INSTITUTION

It seems almost incredible that so comprehensive a course of study could be grasped by the Congolese as is described by Rev. S. E. Moon in a recent letter. The subjects mentioned include mathematics, geography, experiments in physics and natural phenomena, an occasional lecture on astronomy, Old Testament and New Testament biography as a preparation for a thorough study of the gospels, the Life of Christ and the Letters of the New Testament, New Testament geography, homiletics and methods of teaching, French and Portuguese. Instruction in the languages mentioned is necessary owing to the fact that some of the students will teach in Portuguese Congo. A varied course bearing on the many problems of the life and work of women for women and children as well as careful study of the Bible and problems of the Christian life is provided for the wives of the students. There were thirty-seven men in attendance at the school last year, some of them being accompanied by their wives.



Foreign Missionary Record

SAILED

Mrs. F. D. Crawley from England, March 31, for Burma.

ARRIVED

Mrs. A. A. Bennett from Yokohama, Japan, at San Francisco, April 1.
Mrs. A. A. Forshee from Bacolod, P. I., at Hingham, Mass.
Miss Mary K. Kurtz from Nassaravupet, South India, at Williamsport, Pa., March 28.
Rev. John McGuire from Inseln, Burma, at Chicago.
Rev. Walter C. Mason and Mrs. Mason from Tura, Assam, at New York.
Rev. C. E. Petrick from Sisagor, Assam, at Aberdeen, Scotland, April 1.
Rev. W. H. Roberts from Bhamo, Burma, at Rochester, N. Y., April 22.
Rev. W. A. Stanton, Mrs. Stanton and children from Kurnool, South India, at New York, April 13.
Rev. A. B. Stephen from Gauhati, Assam, at Aberdeen, Scotland, March 29.
Miss Mary E. Antisdell from Keongtung, Burma, at San Francisco, January 31.
Rev. William Wynd and Mrs. Wynd of Tokyo, Japan, from Scotland, at Boston, April 20.

BIRTH

To Rev. and Mrs. Walter E. Wiatt, April 21, 1910, a daughter, Margaret Drusilla, O'Fallon, Ill.



FROM THE HOME LANDS

The New District Secretary for the Southeast District

BY JACOB SALLADE, D.D.

Dr. James A. Maxwell, the new Secretary of the Southeast District for the American Baptist Home Mission Society, has been a faithful and honored pastor in Pennsylvania since his graduation from Crozer Theological Seminary. He has had three pastorates. In each of them he has developed a large congregation, and in each case has left a strong missionary church. He has always taken an active interest in the larger work of the denomination and the kingdom. He has been prominently connected with important committees in the State work, and has been chairman of the Finance Committee from the first. He is also president of the Pennsylvania Baptist Education Society. He is a man of untiring energy and devotion to the work. He is probably the only pastor in Pennsylvania who made it his business to visit every family of his church before each communion, and personally leave communion cards. This in spite of the fact that his congregation at Reading numbered 773. He has an evangelistic spirit with splendid evangelistic gifts. The friends of the cause may expect from him the same consecrated devotion and service that he has shown as a pastor.

Dr. Maxwell was born in Broadtop, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania; spent his boyhood days in part in Monmouth, Illinois; later lived in Lonaconing, Maryland, where he worked in the coal mines, leaving that work to teach in the public schools for five years. He was graduated in 1887 from Waynesburg College, and from Crozer Theological Seminary in 1890. He has had pastorates in Grafton, W. Va.; Connellsville, McKeesport and Reading, in Pennsylvania. He has always done his own evangelistic work, and in his ministry has baptized about one thousand persons. During his pastorates in four churches he never missed securing from the church an offering annually for every interest of the denomination. He erected the church building at Mc-

Keesport, the entire plant costing \$82,000. The church was dedicated with the entire amount provided for by sale of old property and subscriptions.



JAMES A. MAXWELL, D.D.

What Visitors Think of the Cuban Work

One of the strongest supporters of Dr. Moseley in his Cuban work is Mr. M. C. Treat, of Washington, Penn., and it has been gratifying to Dr. Moseley and the Home Mission Society that Mr. Treat could pay a visit to Cuba this winter. He took with him Mr. M. S. Smalley, who writes as follows:

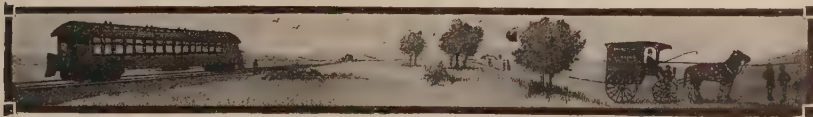
"Some eight years ago the First Baptist Church of Washington, Penn., with the large coöperation of Deacon M. C. Treat, contributed funds for the erection of a church building at Dos Caminos, and later for another at Jiguani, Cuba. Personal offerings from Mr. Treat subse-

quently covered the erection of several other chapels in eastern Cuba. From the moment we began to participate in this work the interest has been maintained. It was made possible for me to visit Cuba in company with Mr. Treat, reaching El Cristo on the 25th of February. For three full weeks we visited every part of Dr. Moseley's territory, as far as possible meeting pastors and helpers, both native and American. We were present at the dedication of the last church built, at Baracoa, Dr. Moseley preaching to an audience testing the capacity of the building and lot outside. The interest shown throughout was unusual, and will not be forgotten by those who participated. For three successive nights services were held, filling the house. Pastor McCarthy has the work well in hand, and with the four native helpers assigned to that district there is confident reason to look for large results.

"The school at El Cristo brought to us peculiar pleasure. Dr. Moseley has been exceedingly fortunate in bringing to this work a corps of teachers so well equipped to meet the responsibilities of this important department. The church fellow-

ship enjoyed by us at El Cristo, Santiago, El Caney, Guantanamo, Camaguey was to us a spiritual uplift, and as we grasped the hands of so many of them we could but feel that they were our brothers and sisters in Christ. This expression is not solicited, but I cannot but believe that it is a duty I owe to the Society, the home church, and the fifty-four consecrated workers on that developing field, to give an enthusiastic expression of appreciation of the work already done."

Mr. Treat says: "I quite agree with Mr. Smalley in using strong language in saying good things of the work in Cuba that Dr. Moseley has accomplished. Such a force, with good men in every field, is remarkable. The school at El Cristo is a wonder. It is the bright spot on the island. I am surprised to see what has been done in so short a time. The people seem ready for it, and he is gathering the bright boys and girls in and teaching them what they need to know. I can see how much an industrial school is needed." Many a place in Cuba will have grateful reason to remember this Christian giver who has placed gospel privileges within their reach.



CHAPEL CAR AND COLPORTER

A NEW COLPORTER'S EXPERIENCE IN WEST VIRGINIA

"I spent a pleasant and profitable time at Crozer Saturday afternoon, Sunday and half of Monday," reports W. H. Bayles. "Had comparatively good congregations, found some earnest workers and a great field at Crozer, Elkhorn, Upland, Keystone and other points in this section. These towns named have no pastor and the people are discouraged not a little. At Keystone they have a church and parsonage, and at Crozer a very comfortable church building. I hope a man and the money can be found soon to fill the need of a pastor among these churches. At the Rock Castle Association at Giatto I preached once and delivered four addresses, participated in the ordination of a brother, and organized a teacher's training class with Pastor H. I. Cook as leader. I have been given a very warm welcome. There are many encouraging features

about the work. The towns are closely located in this region—one of the most extensive coal fields in our State. The people come out in fairly good numbers to hear the gospel, and are eager for books, especially Bibles and Testaments."

AN OREGON REVIVAL

Colporter Rev. C. H. McKee gives a description of a work of grace in Coos County, Oregon. "The Dan Sharon meetings are reaching largely the whole of Coos County. I never witnessed greater manifestation of God's power to save. Sunday night 51 decided, Monday night 40 more. Among them were the county sheriff, the city marshal, a bartender (gave up a \$65 per month position), the leading doctor of the city, and many prominent people. It means a new Marshfield, a new Coos County. Marshfield is the Chicago of Coos County. The Lord greatly blessed me in my children's work.



First Filipino Nurses

REV. R. C. THOMAS, M.D., ILOILO HOSPITAL

I am sending a picture of the graduating class of our nurses' training school,—the first class of nurses graduated in the Philippines. The course is three years. We try to guide the little girls to do personal work by the bedside of the patients, and regard this as one of the noblest of their opportunities for service. It is a pleasure to see the nurses' faces light up when the suggestion is made, for it shows that their service is more than perfunctory. Of course they vary in their interest in this strictly evangelistic side of the nurses' profession, but this is only to be expected. It is enough for us that some of them appear to appreciate the privilege. Moreover, we believe that they do more than merely promise to do this "clinical" service, for we have evidence occasionally that work has been done. The other day a little nurse came to me and said that she found it difficult to speak to an old man who was slowly but only too certainly failing. Knowing his condition to be desperate and his time to be short, I told her she must try again. Her reply was that the old man was deaf, and this was the reason that she had failed. Thus unwittingly she gave testimony that she had at least made the attempt to reach him and had not failed in courage to address him. We do not care to spy upon the workers at such a time to discover if the work is being done, but by these little indications we are led to believe that it is. What better opportunity can there be than this for reaching the human heart? These little girls by their kindly ministry endear themselves to their own people. The wards are quiet, the atmosphere is favorable, hearts are receptive, spirits are tractable because of bodily weakness, and at such times the Word of God finds a place. The work of a trained nurse from its very nature is one of the most humane vocations in the world, and when this ministry to the sick is coupled with the spirit of evangelism it is almost sublime.

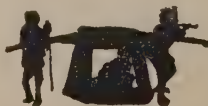
Baptist Summer Assembly

The third annual Assembly, held under the auspices of the New York State Young People's Association, will be held in Cook Academy, Montour Falls, N. Y., August 2-11. The place is ideal for a delightful outing. The cool halls and broad campus, the opportunities for recreation and the privilege of visiting such places as Watkin's Glen, make the call attractive. The list of teachers, leaders and speakers is strong and inviting. There will be classes in Home and Foreign Missions, Elementary Bible Teaching, Baptist Doctrines, and Personal Work. Of the eight institute periods, four are on young people's work and four on Sunday school work. The rates are extremely reasonable. Registration fee, \$3 (or \$2.50 each if two or more come from the same church), room and board, \$10 if one rooms alone, or \$6.50 each if two or more occupy the same room. Write to Prof. A. H. Norton, Montour Falls, N. Y., for entertainment, and to Rev. C. E. Nichols, Albany, N. Y., in regard to other matters.



The Salina, Kansas, Convention

We have received the program of the joint Baptist Young People's and Sunday School Convention, to be held at Salina, June 14-16. The secretary, J. M. Gurley, says the minimum for attendance is set at 300, and one of the greatest meetings yet held by Kansas Baptists is anticipated. The program is certainly an interesting one, and among the speakers are Superintendent Bruce Kinney on mission study classes, Rev. E. S. Stucker, President S. E. Price of Ottawa University, Rev. W. O. Shank of Winfield, and Dr. H. E. Tralle. We note that Rev. Frank Durham of Emporia is to speak on "Denominational Papers, Periodicals and Books," and that means some extra subscribers for MISSIONS from Kansas.





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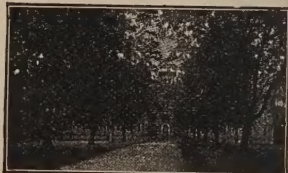
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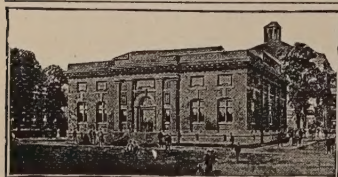
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